THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXI. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 11, 1860. NUMBER 8.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10; if mailed, $8 if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months; Country Daily $5; Tri-Weekly $4; Weekly $2; Evening Bulletin $4, if mailed $5.

CLUB PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for $20; Weekly—1 copy $2; 10 copies or over $1 50 each.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
In Weekly Journal.—Each square (10 lines or less), first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance.....50

ALL advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.
Chas. Reed, Le[illegible]ton.
E. H. Hayerafi, Elizabethtown.
J. S. Bledsoe Burkesville.
L. Keen, Ghent.
W. C. Graves, Guntsville.
J. L. Street, Cadiz.
W. R. Omar, Danville.
Taylor & Farleigh, Richmond.
R. M. Haydock, Smithland.
A. R. Shacklett, Mendville.
A. Jones, Alba.
J. M. White, Mt. Sterling.
A. J. Jones, Jamestown.
J. W. Prewell, Frankfort.
G. H. Waller, Shelbyville.
N. N. Vaughan Greensburg.
S. E. Burton, Versailles.
H. Kirtley, Mt. Vernon.
L. D. Holloway, Stamping Ground.
Throop & Sto., Shelbyville.
Hiram Smith, Jr., Caseyville.
A. Curry, Harrodsburg.
C. J. Taylor, Columbia.
S. Hubbard, Hickman.
Tho. McQuory, Lancaster.
J. B. Herndon, Marshall.
Lab. J. Bradford, Augusta.
Lab. J. Nuckols, Lewisburg.
R. P. Glass, Henderson.
J. H. Chandler, Campbellsville.
S. H. Almon, Prodonia.
Rutherford, Madisonville.
H. Collins, Scottsville.
W. M. Perry, Russellville.
Wm. Barton, Frankfort.
Henry co.
E. D. Boggs, Smithland.
H. McSherry, Buckhorn, Perry co.
T. H. M. Winn, Glasgow.
T. H. Haycraft, Elizabethtown.
Jas. M. Shrewsbury, Big Spr.
Philip Lee, Shepherdsville.
J. D. Hay, Greenville.
W. M. Bricken, Lebanon.
F. S. Kaufman, Hustonville.
H. M. Bruce, Flemingsburg.
J. H. Sullins, Paint Lick.
T. L. Sandusky, Mackville.
Dr. J. A. Girvin, Lagrange.
W. Clelland, Milford.
W. T. Crall, Brandenburg.
J. Young, Bowling Green.
J. J. Young love, Bowling Green.
W. B. Anderson, Barbourville.
T. S. M. Dickinson, Manchester.
Dr. W. J. Morris, Yelvington
J. W. Kendall, Graysville.
J. D. Young, Millersburg.
E. C. Spiceland, Canton.
W. V. Garvin, Woodsonville.
T. J. Buck, Hopkinsville.
W. W. Garnett, Pembroke.
Sam'l Ker, Jr. Russellville.

TENNESSEE.
S. C. Starr, Nashville.
T. Smith, Goliatin.
R. B. Atkinson, Memphis.
H. H. Wynne, Clarksville.
A. J. Peebles, Sommerville.
W. C. Gallaher, Lebanon.

ALABAMA.
J. M. Davis, Florence.
R. D. Wilson, Huntsville.

MISSISSIPPI.
Sam' Gilbert, Holly Springs.
J. D. Mann, Aberdeen.
Dr. Carpenter, Port Gibson.
M. Shannon, Vicksburg.
J. A. Snyder, Grenada.

LOUISIANA.
Kennett, Dix, & Co., No. 70 Camp street, New Orleans.

TEXAS.
J. B. Root, Galveston.

MISSOURI.
S. T. Baker, Trenton.
Jno Quesenberry, Richmond.
H. Morrison, St. Louis.
David & Woolworth, St. Jo.

☞The Voice of Masonry says: "There are not a few who believe that Freemasonry is already the last tie that preserves the American Union from disruption." While we are willing to concede that Masonry can and does effect much good, and promotes fraternal feeling everywhere, we are not prepared to admit that it ought to make such proclamations, however sincere may be the motive. We are not willing to confess that the "mystic tie" is the principal tie which preserves the American Union from disruption; and as to its being the last tie, there are thousands stronger than Solomon in all his glory ever dreamed of, or King Hiram ever could have strengthened by the most solid mechanical skill. This Union is not held together by ties merely; it is fused in one common mass; that mass must endure forever; and "the last tie" will be the "last man" who responds to the roll call of American citizenship.

☞The President's message tells us our relations with Spain are unsatisfactory, because she owes claims to our citizens, amounting to about $128,000. If Spain would settle up it would be convenient to her creditors; and so it would be to our mail contractors if Uncle Sam could make it convenient to liquidate. There are some demands on the old gentleman too, for monies held in trust, to pay off French spoliation claims, which are in a similar category. If the non-payment of debts is to be regarded as a ground for war, every nation would be clutching at its neighbor's throat, and our justices' dockets would be overrun with assault and battery cases.

The Providence Journal says: "We lately mentioned that a twelve-pound cannon ball had been found here in a bale of cotton, and we then took occasion to remark that the substitution of iron for sand as an article to increase the weight of the bale showed a slight moral improvement in the dishonest packers. But something worse even than sand has been found in a bale which recently arrived. That is lucifer matches. They were in a pine box which was partially broken, so that they could not fail to ignite in passing through the picker. Had they not been accidently discovered, they might have caused the destruction of one of the most valuable mills in this State."

☞The argument is used that we want Cuba because it is so near our Southern coast. Suppose the purchase of the island to have been effected, should we not be compelled to acquire Hayti, Jamaica, and all the other contiguous islands, in order to keep our neighbors at a respectful distance? Upon the same principle ought we not to enter into negotiations with Great Britain for Canada, and with Russia for the North Pacific possessions?

☞The local editor of the Nashville News has been so profoundly impressed with recent inflictions, such as reading the President's message and the Harper's Ferry raid, that he dreamt he had opened a box of sardines and found within it an Abolition document.

☞The editor of the New York News says he came long ago to the conclusion that the negroes are an inferior race. If he means inferior to white men generally, he is right; if to himself individually, he isn't.

☞The lawyers of the several Inns of Court in London have formed themselves into a volunteer rifle corps. Their weapons will of course be furnished with bayonets, as they must be invincible in charges.

☞Mr. Samuel R. Magonagle, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Postmaster at Cape May—a very Siberia to be banished to in winter, but a perfect paradise during the bathing season in summer.

☞Messrs. Stanton and Clark seem to have got into as much difficulty about their "pair" as Adam and Eve did about their apple. All parties are damned.

[From the Flemingsburg News.
UNION MEETING AT FLEMINGSBURG.

In pursuance to a previous call, the people of Fleming county, irrespective of party, met in mass meeting at the Court-house in Flemingsburg, Ky., on Monday, the 26th December, 1859, to express their fidelity and constancy to the Constitution of the United States, and unwavering devotion to the Union; and, upon motion of Hon. L. M. Cox, Hon. Jas. M. Alexander was appointed President of the meeting, and John J. Allen, John Grav, R. S. Porter, Col. F. R. Davis, Dr. Wm. Bell, John Stewart, Enoch Gregory, Jas. A. Fleet, Robt. Butler, Michael Hedrick, Wm. Blair, Alex. Thompson, James A. Mullay, Lewis Summers, Isaac Kelly, Dr. A. J. O'Bannon, H. T. Wilson, Robt. Evans, Girard Lord, Jno. Wm. Ewing, Robert Ewing, John G. B. Todd, Joel Lukins, Wm. H. Lukins, Sam. Cassidy, W. G. Browning, and Jas. B. Pepper, were appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion of Hon. Jno. Trimble, Jas. P. Harbeson, John M. Harbeson, Col. A. H. Planck, William Plummer, and M. M. Teagar were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Hon. L. M. Cox, the President appointed the following persons a committee on resolutions, viz:

Hon. L. W. Andrews, Hon. L. M. Cox, William A. Cox, William Allen, Charles Allen, Charles M. Fleming, Charles E. Johnson, Dr. E. A. Hall, Benjamin F. Marshall, John Purdam, H. C. Sousley, Col. H. B. Dobyns, William S. Botts, John T. Fleming, and George W. Gaines, who reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, There are periods of time in the history of all nations when a recurrence to the first and fundamental principles upon which their government is founded, is healthy and wise in the people, for whose protection and prosperity that Government is established; therefore—

Resolved, That we believe that the Constitution of the United States and the Federal Union, protected hereby, are threatened with destruction from the conflicting opinions and passions which pervade the minds of many of the people of this country, and that such an event would be fatal to free government, and the hopes of toiling millions of our race, who look to us for duty to express our constancy to the constitution and to encourage and sustain the people of the Union, and whilst expressing those sentiments, we declare that, in our opinion, the foundation of all just governments is the free consent of the governed.

2. That we believe that the Constitution upon this fundamental principle, and to prevent revolution and to secure the redress of grievances, that the Constitution provides for such changes and modification, the necessity of which the wisdom of the laws made in conformity with the Constitution—they are equally the supreme law of the land, and every citizen is bound to obey them and is morally and politically sound to obey them. If any citizen believes the law is oppressive, a mode is pointed out by which it can be changed. In this way, and this only, can the grievances under the Constitution be lawfully redressed, and the laws of the land made in conformity with the Constitution—they are equally the supreme law of the land, and every citizen is bound to obey them and is morally and politically sound to obey them. If any citizen believes the law is unconstitutional, inexpedient, or oppressive, he has the right to express his opinions in terms which will not excite the fellow citizens, and to procure, by reason, its repeal. But to claim the right to resist the execution of the law upon his private judgment; nor has any combination of men the right to violate it. Such a course would not only provided the mode of repealing bad laws, and redressing evils resulting therefrom, but also provides a peaceful mode of determining every question which can arise between their conformity with the Constitution. The Supreme Court was established to decide and settle all such questions; and when that tribunal has decided the citizen is as much bound by that decision as by the unalterable requirements of the Constitution itself. This being the nature and form of our great Republic, we regard it as the true and rightful government of the people, and they should submit at all times to the requirements with unfaltering firmness whenever and wherever the execution of its laws is resisted by individuals, combinations, factions, or States, the united power of the people through the constituted departments of the Government should be cheerfully bestowed and unhesitatingly employed to execute the laws and punish the malefactors. By this means, and this means only, can the great interests of the people be maintained against the devices of evil-minded men and the powerful combinations of ambition. And we desire, as we believe all lovers of social order and the true principles of liberty in the crisis of our country's history, to offer to the authorities of our country our determination to support and preserve the Constitution and the Union of the States, as the only means by which the freedom of our country has risen from weakness and comparative insignificance among the nations of the earth to a strength, power, and grandeur unparalleled in the history of the world; and, if necessary to preserve those institutions, she may pursue the path of prosperity until she reaches the highest goal of political government, and become the greatest people the good upon the largest number of the people.

In the Union, under the Constitution, our Republic has attained her present power and glory; and in the Union, under the Constitution, we alone hope for the happy results of free government, not only in our own country, but throughout the world; and we deprecate with detestation every sentiment within the Confederacy which would mar these glorious blessings, or to impair the sacred Union of the States—"The palladium of our liberties"—we abhor with indignation the efforts of individuals, combinations, and States, to depreciate the value of the Constitution and the Union, or to destroy their integrity—among such efforts we characterize intemperate and lidle clamiate denunciations of whole sections, thus confounding the innocent with the guilty, and alienating the people of one section from the affections and fair dealing that the laws passed by some of the States, forbidding the free transit of the Atlantic navy-yards has been made, and instructions have been issued for the establishment of a uniform system of organization and management, adapted to insure economy, efficiency, and responsibility in the appropriation for the purchase of a sufficient supply of saltpetre is recommended; also, the employment of a larger force in the Naval Observatory and aid for the Nautical Almanac.

The report concludes with a statement of the appropriations and expenditures of the year, and the estimates for 1860-61, as follows:

For the support of the navy and marine corps and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimates were $13,963 212 77; appropriation, $14,240,247 27; expenditures, $13 870,684 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14,616 298 23; appropriations, $14,-508,354 23; expenditures, $14,650,267 76.

ESTIMATES FOR 1860-61.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates were $13,500,370 80; appropriation, $10,-464,769 55.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are $11,244,845 63; that is to say, for the navy proper, $9,977,115 58; for the marine corps, $699,736 05; and for all other objects, $567,994.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

It has become apparent that the opportunity for Mr. Sherman cannot combine upon an Administration Democrat nor upon a Southern Opposition member, nor upon an anti-Lecompton Democrat. The anti-Republican majority is unavailable, owing to the impracticability of a few of the members of each of its three wings. Mr. Sherman must be elected Speaker, under these circumstances, if indeed, it be deemed expedient to have a Speaker at any time this session, or during the present Congress.

The question now is whether and when the opponents of Mr. Sherman will prevent his election by the adoption of the plurality rule.

If a Speaker be not chosen by the 1st of January there will be none for another month.

The ill feeling that was manifested in the House early in the session has subsided, and good humor seems to prevail.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Toucey's report opens with a *resume* of the results of the Paraguay expedition. The expedition consisted of nineteen vessels, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, and its expenses were defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289,000 appropriated by Congress to pay for the charter or purchase of seven light draught vessels. The sums due for the use of them amounted to $157,683, and the balance, $131,307, was paid on their becoming the property of the Government. Five of them are now employed on the coasts of Africa and Cuba, one in the La Plata, and the seventh plies as a tender between the Washington and Gosport Navy Yards. The Secretary proceeds to state that the purchase of these steamers enabled the Department to adopt more efficient measures for the suppression of the African slave trade. Their light draught enables them to enter the harbors and rivers where the slave traffic originates. Eight steamers have been detailed to suppress this trade, four to cruise on the coast of Guinea, and an equal number on the coast of Cuba—two on each side of the island. It is intended to employ another steamer to cruise between New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and Key West for that and other purposes. The squadron now consists of three sloops-of-war and four steamers. To enable it to be constantly in the neighborhood of places where the traffic is carried on, the depot of naval supplies will be kept at Porto Praya to St. Paul de Loando. On this subject the report further says:

"This constant presence of a squadron of steam vessels on the coast of Africa, and a similar provision on the coast of Cuba, will render the slave traffic so dangerous for American vessels that few will be willing to embark in it. What the effect of breaking up the trade will be upon the United States or Cuba it is not necessary to inquire; certainly under the laws of Congress and our treaty obligations it is the duty of the Executive Government to see that our citizens shall not be engaged in it, and that our flag shall not be used for its purposes."

Since the commencement of the present Administration, twenty steam vessels have been added to the Navy. The seven steam screw sloops of war—Mohican, Naragansett, Iroquois, Wyoming, Pawnee, Dacotah, and Seminole—have been launched, and are all in commission, except the three last named. The Lancaster and Hartford are respectively the flag ships of the Pacific and East India squadrons. The Pensacola and Richmond are ready for their machinery. The Pensacola and the Richmond will be the only two wood built vessels, and are the first ships of war constructed there. Satisfaction is expressed with their construction. The building of the Saginaw on the Pacific side, at the Mare Island navy yard in California, is cited as a proof of the competency of the Government to meet the demands of the Navy, both for construction and repair, in the Pacific Ocean, without doubling Cape Horn. The Secretary argues that we can construct and maintain a Pacific squadron from the timber and other resources of California and Oregon, at less than the cost of those on the Atlantic side. Notwithstanding this increase of the Navy, the Secretary renews his recommendation of last year for a still further increase. The cost of the twenty steam vessels already added has been less than $5,-000,000; while the sum saved to the Treasury by the policy of the retrenchment of Naval expenditure is more than $3,000,000. If Congress continue this policy during this next fiscal year, there will be retained in the Treasury a million and a half or two millions more. The Navy would then be nearly or quite indemnified for the cost of the twenty vessels already built or purchased, by a corresponding retrenchment of naval expenditure. The Secretary argues, independently of financial considerations, that the completion of the coasting trade on the Atlantic and Pacific, of five millions of commercial tonnage, six hundred millions of foreign exports and imports, and of American citizens and interests in a World's fair, imperatively requires a more efficient and powerful naval force than we now have at command. He suggests that the old style of vessels be discarded, and that a much larger number of steamships be added to the Navy; and that "it is not to be in the extreme regret and mortification that we are now at times obliged to sit by passively and see in some foreign countries citizens of the United States imprisoned, plundered, and murdered, because the executive has not the means to protect or redress them."

The gradual increase of the navy has occasioned a corresponding enlargement of its marine, medical, and pursers' departments. The recommendation of a former report in relation to these branches of the service, are renewed, and the necessity of an increase is urged. The Naval Academy is proprious; twenty midshipmen graduated in June, and one hundred and thirty-three have since been permitted to be examined for admission, and of these, eighty-six were found qualified and admitted. In order to provide additional room for the increased number of the fourth class of acting midshipmen have been transferred to the sloop-of-war Plymouth; a measure which is regarded as a decided improvement—twenty of the pupils are from the Southern States. At the close of the last academic year, there were but 197 midshipmen in the navy—a deficiency which the Secretary laments. The want has been partially supplied by ratifications of appointments of Midshipmen as master's mates, to the number of about 160, at an annual expense of more than $60,000 to perform the proper duties of midshipmen. The abolition of the necessity of an improvement in the service is earnestly urged. The Board of naval officers, appointed to witness the examinations, has made a favorable report of the general management of the academy.

Six squadrons have been on duty during the year, viz: the Home, Pacific, Brazil, Mediterranean, East Indian, and African. The Home Squadron has consisted of steamers under Commodore McCluney; the Pacific squadron of nine vessels, under Coms. Long and Montgomery; the Brazil squadron of six vessels, under the successive commands of Coms. Chauncey, Shubrick, and Sands; the Mediterranean of two vessels, under Com. Lavallette; the East India of four, under Com. Tattrall; the African of nine, under Com Conover. The report gives a detailed account of the movements of the squadrons, and alludes to the affair of the steamer Washington and H. B. M. frigate Valorous at San Juan, as follows:

"On the 25th of November, 1858, Flag-officer McIntosh arrived at San Juan de Nicaragua in the steam frigate Roanoke. Learning that two officers from the British steam frigate Valorous, then lying in that port, had taken by force from on board the steamer Washington, on her arrival there with passengers bound for California, and while on board of her closely questioned her commander, he opened a correspondence with the senior British officer on the spot, requesting an explanation. It was given in a frank and candid manner. The visit was avowed to be one of friendly inquiry, usually made by ships-of-war at seaports where they may happen to be lying, and not an attempt to revive the practice of search, against which this Government, a few months previous, had so solemnly protested. The explanation was satisfactory to Flag officer McIntosh, whose course on this occasion was regarded as prompt and judicious, and received the warm approval of the Department.

"Discretionary powers have been given to flag-officer Tattnall, on being relieved by his successor, to return home with the Powhatan by way of Japan, and, if the Japanese Commissioners are there they are to embark for the United States, to give them a passage to Panama. The vessels of the African squadron have captured three slavers on the African coast, with their cargoes on board, all of which, when were brought into the port of New York. The survey and exploration of the Parana and the tributaries of the Paraguay river, suspended during the unhealthy season, will be resumed at the proper time by Com. Paige, who reports that he has received valuable assistance from the Brazilian Government. The explorations of Lieut. Brooke, in the Fenimore Cooper, in the waters of the Amoor river, have been attended with satisfactory results. The surveys made by Lieut. Brooke, at Cornwallis Island, will enable vessels to approach it safely to ship guano. The surveys are to be extended to the Fejee Islands among the islands south of Japan, and along the Japanese coast.

The department, on the 1st day of May last, made a satisfactory contract with the Chiriqui Improvement Company and Ambrose W. Thompson, subject to the ratification of Congress, for the purpose of securing to the United States some very valuable privileges in the province of Chiriqui.

The rights proposed to be secured are these:

1st. A right of way or transit over the roadway granted to the said Ambrose W. Thompson through the province of Chiriqui, from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, free from all tolls or taxes upon persons, agents, landsmen, mails, munitions, stores, troops, or any direct property of the United States which the government thereof may transport or cause to be transported over said road from one ocean to another. The right made to Mr. Thompson, for the period of sixty years, by the province of Chiriqui.

2d. A grant of five thousand acres of land, on each side of the isthmus, for depots and stations for naval purposes, to be selected by the proper officer of Chiriqui on one side and the harbor of Golfito on the other.

3d. The right to use as harbors the waters of the lagoon, bays, or inlets of the Atlantic and Pacific surrounded by the lands of the said Chiriqui Improvement Co. and of the said Ambrose W. Thompson on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Isthmus, and wherever the line may be established.

4th. The right to all the coal for naval purposes at or near the points selected for depots and stations for naval purposes, and if coal of a superior quality for steam purposes shall be found at other points, the right to use the same, subject only to the tax of one dime per ton and the cost of mining and delivering the same.

For all these rights and privileges it is stipulated that the United States will pay to the said Ambrose W. Thompson, for himself and the Chiriqui Improvement Company, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, provided Congress at its next session shall approve the contract and make the necessary appropriation therefor, otherwise the contract to be void.

The importance of securing these privileges is next alluded to.

No appropriation having been made for improvements in the navy-yards, the public works of that description have been suspended, and no estimates are presented for their continuance during the next fiscal year. A thorough examination of the Atlantic navy-yards has been made, and instructions have been issued for the establishment of a uniform system of organization and management, adapted to insure economy, efficiency, and responsibility. An appropriation for the purchase of a sufficient supply of saltpetre is recommended; also, the employment of a larger force in the Naval Observatory and aid for the Nautical Almanac.

The report concludes with a statement of the appropriations and expenditures of the year, and the estimates for 1860-61, as follows:

For the support of the navy and marine corps and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimates were $13,963 212 77; appropriation, $14,240,247 27; expenditures, $13 870,684 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14,616 298 23; appropriations, $14,-508,354 23; expenditures, $14,650,267 76.

ESTIMATES FOR 1860-61.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates were $13,500,370 80; appropriation, $10,-464,769 55.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are $11,244,845 63; that is to say, for the navy proper, $9,977,115 58; for the marine corps, $699,736 05; and for all other objects, $567,994.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

It has become apparent that the opportunity for Mr. Sherman cannot combine upon an Administration Democrat nor upon a Southern Opposition member, nor upon an anti-Lecompton Democrat. The anti-Republican majority is unavailable, owing to the impracticability of a few of the members of each of its three wings. Mr. Sherman must be elected Speaker, under these circumstances, if indeed, it be deemed expedient to have a Speaker at any time this session, or during the present Congress.

The question now is whether and when the opponents of Mr. Sherman will prevent his election by the adoption of the plurality rule.

If a Speaker be not chosen by the 1st of January there will be none for another month.

The ill feeling that was manifested in the House early in the session has subsided, and good humor seems to prevail.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1860.

THE INDICTMENT SUSTAINED.—We desire to call the attention of the people of Kentucky especially to the closing paragraph of the speech of Mr. Anderson's which we lay before them in the Journal of this morning. It is as follows:

Now, sir, I am for the preservation of this Union. That is the paramount consideration with me. I do not know whether your candidate is a Union man or not. If I understood my colleague, he said that if Mr. Sewards was elected President of the United States he would be ready to go out of the Union." And his colleague, speaking immediately, and speaking directly to this point, did not deny the accuracy of Mr. A.'s construction of his remark, but, on the contrary, went off into a contingent denunciation of the Union, after the approved fashion of the South Carolinian traitors. Mr. Barnett in the most significant manner possible admitted the justness of Mr. Anderson's damning ascription. Mr. B. deliberately ranked himself with the Disunionists.

But this is not all. It is not the worst. In itself, perhaps, to tell the truth, it would be little or nothing. But it doesn't stand by itself. Mr. Anderson correctly ascribes nearly all of the Democratic party participated actively in the pending struggle for the Speakership have done the same thing; they have generally declared in favor of disso'ving the Union on the election of a Republican President, if through their own devilish machinations one should unfortunately be elected. And, as no Democrat, so far as we are aware, has risen in the House to rebuke this treasonable declaration, it is fair to presume, nay, it is impossible not to presume, that even those who haven't fulminated it from their places cherish it in their hearts or nurse it in their spleens. The ruling Democrats in the House thus stand forth avowed or tacit Disunionists! Whether from hatred of the Union, or from partisan ambition, or from both, they agree in making the existence of the Confederacy dependent on the overthrow of the Republicans in 1860. No matter what the motives which actuate them, they concur in suspending the national life on the hair of mere party triumph or defeat. Such is the determination and such the spirit of the leading Democrats in the House.

Even this, however, is not all. Unquestionably the doctrines and purposes of the Republican party are false enough and bad enough; all genuine patriots should and we hope ere long will repudiate them in a manner that cannot be mistaken; but sober citizens have lately seen with pain the Vice-President of the Union descend from the lofty position of his office to draw before the assembled legislature of Kentucky a picture of these doctrines and purposes which every candid and well-informed person must pronounce fearfully overcharged and the manifest and necessary tendency of which has been and is by gratuitously inflaming the popular mind to forward the dark designs of the Disunionists. The speech of Mr. Breckinridge at Frankfort a week or two ago was essentially a Disunion speech. And we are sorry to see that in the revised copy of it which Mr. B. has just spread before the public this quality of the original effort is not toned down in the least, though, as respects style and diction, the entire speech, we notice with some surprise, is re-constructed. In this capital respect, we repeat, nothing is abated; if anything, the effect of the speech is worse in his new dress than in its old. Certainly it is no better. The whole drift of the effort is to encourage, promote, and justify the schemes of the Disunionists. It furnishes the most specious "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Union.

It is true, Mr. Breckinridge says at the close of his exaggerated and exciting description of the plans or plots of the Republican party that he has not "presented them in a spirit of disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union." And we do not doubt that he says this truly; we have too much respect for his integrity to question it. But, then, who does not perceive that Mr. B.'s disclaimer in this relation has just about as much force as Antony's dissuasion to the Roman populace after he had uncovered Cæsar's bleeding corse before their eyes? At such a moment and in such a connection exposulation, particularly if faint, is the most fiery of incentives, as scattered drops of water but augment a full-volumed flame. Mr. Breckinridge's speech, though doubtless composed and re-composed with no motive more criminal or indecent than a strong desire to make use of the present excitement to aggrandize the Locofoco party, is, nevertheless, to all intents and purposes, a speech against the peace and perpetuity of the Union. Setting in its aim, and narrow in its spirit, in its infusion can be nothing but evil. It is a speech "not fit to be made" by a Kentuckian. Coming from one who fills the second office in the Republic, it is as execrable in taste as it is pernicious in tendency. And what we have said of Vice-President Breckinridge's speech, the necessary changes being made, may be properly applied to Gov. Magoffin's annual message. They both belong to precisely the same category. We need scarcely say that neither has received the lightest rebuke from any Democratic source, high or low.

And, now, fellow-citizens, we ask you, with no feeling of triumph, but in the saddest sincerity, if the first great count in the Indictment preferred last year by the Opposition of Kentucky against the Democracy of the State and the Union is not already fully sustained by the event? You all remember that count, as stated at the head of the long list of crimes and misdemeanors for which the able and exhaustive address of the Opposition Convention arraigned the Democratic party. It was short but full of terrible import. It was this: "IT IS ESSENTIALLY A DISUNION PARTY." In view of the facts we have then noted, and of the other facts of the current history, what discerning man, not poisoned by passion or by prejudice, can now deny the truthfulness of this accusation? Does it not stand forth established with frightful distinctness? Isn't it positively incontestible? Assuredly it is.

And yet there are Opposition Representatives at Washington, who, notwithstanding their belief in every other charge against the Democracy, and although they avowed themselves convinced of the justness of this charge before the people six months ago, are, in the face of all the aforementioned new and startling evidences of its truth, proclaiming themselves ready to support any Democrat for the Speakership, on the score, forsooth, of Democratic fidelity to the Constitution and the Union! What an attitude is this. Who can explain it? Surely these Representatives are not consciously betraying the trust reposed in them by the people; we do not suppose that for an instant. We cheerfully acquit them of deceiving their constituents. Perhaps, though, they deceived themselves when they assured their constituents last summer that the Democracy was "essentially a Disunion party." Or possibly they have been frightened out of their former convictions and out of the legitimate conclusions of later developments by the fanatical and demoniacal incursion of Old John Brown. We hope not, however, for if they are made of such tender stuff as this, we might as well give them up without ceremony, inasmuch as the Democracy will never be at a loss for some bugbear or another with which to assault and carry the nerves of antagonists of this timorous stamp. Whatever the explanation may be, we leave these Representatives to present it in their own behalf. We disclaim all thought or intention of interfering between them and their immediate constituents. We express only our own convictions; and that we have a right to do; that, indeed, it is our duty to do. We refer these gentlemen to the men who elected them. Whilst we cannot consent to abdicate we will not transcend the just privileges of independent journalists.

We cannot forbear to add that our own Representative, Robert Mallory, is not one of the number to which we allude above. *He* has not voted for a Democrat. Nor, we believe, has Mr. Bristow, of this State. Mr. Anderson speaks manfully for himself in our columns this morning.

☞Our neighbor of the Courier says that the people are heartily tired of political experiments. No doubt they will be before they shall have tried a fourth part as many as he has.

☞If charity begins at home, it should not stay there, but go out of doors and give itself healthy exercise to expand its powers.

REMARKS OF THE HON. WM. C. ANDERSON, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1859.—We take the subjoined passage from the proceedings of Congress as published in the Washington Daily Globe:

Mr. Farnsworth took the floor.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield to me one moment?

Mr. Farnsworth. I will, for explanation.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky. I am under obligation to my distinguished friend for the floor, and I promise not to detain the House but a few moments. I would not now trespass upon the time of the House except for the fact that my worthy colleague from Kentucky [Mr. Burnett] yesterday propounded some questions to me which I desire to answer. I have been a silent spectator of what has been going on in this House; first, because I did not desire, as a young member, to intrude my opinions upon the House; and secondly, because I thought it the first duty of the House to organize.

Mr. Clerk, I am just informed by a gentleman near me that my colleague [Mr. Burnett] is not present—a fact I did not before know, and, of course, I will not proceed in his absence. I resign the floor to the gentleman from Illinois, to whom I am indebted for it.

Mr. Farnsworth resumed the floor.

Mr. Burnett entering the House in the course of a few minutes, Mr. Anderson arose.

Mr. Anderson, of Ky. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me a moment for explanation?

Mr. Farnsworth. I will.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky. As I said before, I do not intend to detain the House long, and I do not intend to make a speech upon any of the great questions of the day. I rise for the purpose of responding to some interrogatories propounded by my friend from Kentucky [Mr. Burnett] yesterday. I remarked to the House yesterday that I desired to be a silent member of this body, and I have not, since the commencement of this session of Congress, opened my mouth upon the subject of politics except when my name has been called to vote. One reason, as I said yesterday, was that I held a contested seat; another reason was, that I desired an organization of this House at the earliest practicable moment. I thought it a duty resting upon all of us to organize the House in the first place, and then that gentlemen could, if they desired, discuss the question of slavery or any other question they may please. And I have been, that I regret that there has been discussion upon this floor of the question of slavery. So far as my own views are concerned, I am opposed to the agitation of this question. I am in favor of the enforcement of all laws upon the subject, and I want the question to rest.

I say that, prior to the organization of this House, it seems to me to be improper—and I do not intend to impugn the motives of any gentleman—to discuss the question. I desire an organization now, and would not trespass upon the patience of the House except for the fact that the question has been propounded to me, why I did not take the opportunity to vote for the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Millson] for Speaker of this House. With all respect to that worthy colleague, I will respond that I have not voted for a Democrat since I came into this House, and I never expect to vote for a Democrat except upon the issue I stated yesterday, and that issue is not to be found in this House. I do not want a united South, as my colleague [Mr. Burnett] said yesterday, and I do not desire a united North. If we of the South should go for a united South, what would be the result? We are at present overwhelmed in the North in the majority. The North now, and after the census of 1860, where will we stand? Why, if we look at the matter in the light of dollars and cents, as a mere question of Southern interest, where are we? As I said, we are now overwhelmed with numbers, and what will be our fate after the census of 1860? I leave that to my worthy colleague to figure out.

Well, I say, I stand on this floor as a Whig. I have been a Whig, and I shall always expect to be a Whig in principle. My colleague asked me yesterday why I did not vote for the gentleman from Virginia [Mr Millson] for Speaker. I gave him one reason why I did not do so—that I was opposed to voting against the Kansas Nebraska bill. I did not do so—but why? Because the Kansas Nebraska bill was made a test of Democracy in this House; and when Mr. Millson was proposed for Speaker in 1855, my friend [Mr. Burnett] had every other Democrat on this floor voted against him. So far as I am personally concerned, when I was on the Fillmore electoral ticket in 1856, I did say that if I had been in Congress I would have voted for the repeal of the Missouri compromise line.

Now, I did vote certainly for Mr. Etheridge, who, like Mr. Millson, voted against the Kansas Nebraska bill. I do not say now whether both were right or both were wrong. That is the case of the books. I voted for Mr. Etheridge in preference to Mr. Millson, because on every other question I agree with Mr. Etheridge to the fullest extent, so long as I can support him upon political opinions. I am a Whig. I do not regard the negger question as the only question before the country. I have been brought up in the South; I reside in the South, and I am as much interested in the South as any man on this floor. I have a personal interest in the institution of slavery; for I am a slaveholder myself, and, and do not think I am ashamed to own it. But the Presidency of the United States is not the only question before the country; and I should be very sorry to see this country divided on the question of niggers or no niggers. I am for the Union first, last, and all the time. I am for the protection of American labor. Is the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Millson) in favor of it? I do not know whether he is or not; but if I understand properly his position, he is for free trade. That is another reason why I am opposed to him. My friend on my right (Mr. Etheridge) agrees with me on the subject of a tariff; he is for the action of the States; he is one of those who do not believe to that "miserable set of Know Nothing monsters who have gone into the hills and mountains and valleys to take the oath." So am I. So far as I am concerned—and I speak also for other gentlemen on this floor—we were elected either as Democrats nor as Republicans. We were elected on two distinct ideas. One was opposition to the corruption of the Buchanan Administration; the other opposition to the Republican party. We have adhered to both these principles. If we aided in electing a Democrat to the Speakership, would we have a chance of exposing the frauds of the Administration? I would not say that any gentleman occupying that chair would fix the committees so as not to expose the Administration; from what I know of the Democratic party, I rather think they would. [Shouts of laughter.]

Well, now what are we to do? Are we to cover up the frauds and corruption of the Administration by electing to the Speaker's chair a man who would so fix the committees? Some of the investigating committees of last Congress presented reports containing exposures that will be most startling frauds that were ever committed within the history of the Government, but no action was taken upon them. What are we to do? To shackle ourselves, and to vote for a man for Speaker who would not be free to investigate the corruptions of this Administration? So far as I am concerned, I never will, except in the contingency which I spoke of yesterday. That contingency, I trust in God, never will arise; and I do not believe it ever will.

Vote for a Democrat! What are we to gain by that? If we do, we must return to our constituents and tell them that we have exposed no frauds. We told our people there was corruption. We shall have exposed no corruption. We told them we intended to pursue a particular course of policy—that we wanted protection to American labor. We shall have to tell them that we have got no protection. We shall have to tell them that we put a man in the Speaker's chair who would stifle every investigation, and oppose everything we promised to our constituents in the South.

Now, sir, so far as I am concerned, I stand here as one of the twenty three of the Southern Opposition. It is true that I may be, "for the present," only a member upon this floor; but I have as many rights and privileges as my colleague or any other man here; because I hold my commission, and he does, from the Governor and Secretary of State, and under the broad seal of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and it is not for him or for myself to decide whether it is right or wrong. Now, I say that I cannot vote for a Democrat in this state of the case; but I want to show that I was right in stating, in the letter to which my colleague has referred, that the responsibility of the non-organization of the House rests on the Democratic party, and not on the Southern Opposition. How are we responsible? We could not elect a Democrat, if we thought proper to do so. We could elect a Republican but we do not see proper to do it; and because we do not see proper to do so, we have been denounced as thieves, liars, Abolitionists, scoundrels, and midnight assassins! [Great laughter.] Now, I know something about Democracy. I have been fighting Democracy all my life, although I am a very young man. The gentleman has alluded to the pledges I made on the stump. Permit me to say, that I was a candidate for Congress two years ago, and was defeated. I ran against the

2

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1860.

Let no quaking alarmist or flippant terrorist presume or affect to presume that in condemning the threats of Disunion which the most active and prominent members of the Democratic representation in Congress have lately put forth, and in rebuking the temper of the recent speech of the Vice-President and of the message of the Governor of Kentucky, we evince a disposition to submit tamely or to counsel tame submission to the encroachment of the Republican party, if that party should unhappily achieve the ascendancy in the Government, and enter or prepare to enter upon a career of encroachment. We have no such disposition; we counsel no such ruinous and degrading step. Far from it.

In the event of voluntary, undoubted, and insufferable usurpation by the Federal Government in the hands of a domineering and tyrannous Northern majority, if that event shall ever occur, our voice shall be for resistance—*forcible, armed resistance*—RESISTANCE TO THE DEATH; but, mark, ye plotters against the integrity of the Republic, RESISTANCE IN THE UNION NOT OUT OF IT. We plant ourselves, so far as this point is concerned, on the Virginia Resolutions of '98, in their plain and rational construction; and, thus planted, we say and would have the South say to the Republican party: "Turn a deaf ear to the dictates of wisdom and of patriotism, and go on with your narrow movement, if you will; we will resist you peaceably with all our might as long as you keep within the well-defined limits of the Constitution; but, if you transcend these or manifest a determination to transcend them and war on our indisputable constitutional rights, we will buckle on our armor to resist you by force and will resist you with all the strength that God and a righteous cause can lend to our right arms." This is the attitude we would have the South in the pending emergency present to the North and the country.

We do not ourselves believe there is any real danger. We feel a deep and abiding conviction that there is not. But, if there is, this is the befitting and the effectual way to meet and overcome it. And we invoke the South to regulate its action accordingly. This is our position. Discarding everything like bluster, throwing aside words of asperity and crimination, putting agitation and excitement under the ban of the public sense of fitness and of safety, spurning the counsels of incendiaries and extremists, trampling scornfully upon the miserable partisan game of intimidation and of irritation, looking calmly at the facts as they are in reality and not in the highly colored representations of political harangusers, clear in its own high record, and reposing collectedly but vigilantly on the consciousness of its rights and of its ability to defend them, whenever or wherever assailed, the South, in our opinion, should quietly await the course of events, without menace on the one hand or alarm on the other. We conceive this to be the requirement alike of self-respect and of respect for the government. It is the policy dictated at once by devotion to the Union and by an enlightened appreciation of the interests and safeguards of the South. It is the policy equally of State Rights and of National Duties.

It is not, however, the policy of the Democratic party. The policy of that most baleful and destructive party, as we showed hurriedly but with sufficient distinctness yesterday, is the desperate one of victory for itself or death to the Union. The Democratic cry, in view of the present state of things, is not "Resistance in case of intolerable encroachment," but "Disunion in case of Republican success." Indeed, if we may credit high Democratic authority, no inconsiderable portion of the party is ready to dissolve the Union to-day, without waiting even for that provocation, or for the name of it. We yesterday cited the spirit and tendency of Mr. Breckinridge's speech at Frankfort in confirmation of the grave charge on which we arraigned and now arraign his party; and the citation, it must be owned, was both apt and strong. The speech, however, is even more noteworthy as a witness to the purposes of the Democracy than it is as an illustration of them. Mr. Breckinridge's testimony to the quality and extent of the Disunion feeling in the ranks of the Southern Democracy is adapted to awaken thought, though not, in the brains of patriots at least, such thought as he probably designed it to awaken.

It is certainly very striking. "The Representatives," he says, "from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, not to mention other Southern States, say that they represent their constituents—*way, that they scarcely go so far as their constituents*—WHEN THEY SPEAK DECLARE THAT THEY ARE READY AT ANY MOMENT FOR A SEPARATE ORGANIZATION. Some of the Southern Legislatures have passed resolves of this character—AND WE MAY SAFELY ASSUME THAT IS THE TRUE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE." This is the confession of the Vice-President of the nation respecting the spirit and resolution of the leading section of his own party. And he makes it, be it observed, without a single expression of condemnation. He simply parades it as a goblin before the gaze of Opposition men. Here is a fact which ought to open wide the eyes of every honest Democrat in the country. And it ought to open the eyes of Whigs and Americans wider than ever. Think of it, fellow-citizens!

What is the lesson it teaches? Does it teach that every friend of the South and of the Union should join forthwith the party which has through its own incessant wiles and intrigues brought all this fearful treason and folly to pass and that even now has no word of reproach or of remonstrance for the ripening sedition? Does it teach that patriots should make haste to commit the control of the Government anew to those who have wielded it with such terrible effect against not only the peace of the nation but the sentiment of patriotism itself? Does it teach that Whigs and Americans with the souls of men in their bosoms should tremble in the knees at the spectacle, and, alarmed for their country, rush to the embraces of the very party which aroused and nurtured this demon of Disunion, and that still regards him not merely too highly for destruction, but too tenderly for rebuke? Does it teach that the party whose supremacy alone can extinguish this spirit of treason and restore the broken tranquillity of the Republic is the party which has within less than a quarter of a century expelled the love of the Union from the hearts of its most implicit followers, which looks upon Disunion as the sole remedy for the usurpation of the Federal Government, and which proclaims that it is ready to sever the cord of the national life, if not at any moment, at all events on the simple triumph of a party that its own wild devices have stimulated into birth and development? Does it teach the party which has achieved power by duping c. a half of the country and which seeks to preserve it by bullying the other half is the only party that in the present solemn juncture can maintain the dignity and command the trust of the nation? Does it teach that the party whose incantations have called up this fell spirit of Disunion and which yet disports with the fiend is the true party to allay it and to exorcise the racked and agonizing country? Does it teach that the South, the chivalric, patriotic South, can look and should look nowhere for security and repose but to the party which in its guilty imagination erects both on the ruins of the proud Confederacy?

No, fellow-citizens! it teaches none of these. The lesson it inculcates, and inculcates in no equivocal mode, is far different. It points as with a finger of light to the absolute necessity of the expulsion of the Democratic party from the Government. It is a most unerring and startling indication to the conservative masses of the nation that the time has arrived when their prompt and united action is necessary to rescue the Government and vindicate our institutions. It is a potent summons to the slumbering public virtue and public spirit of the land. A more impressive, eloquent, and stirring exhortation to the patriot-citizens of the Union could hardly be conceived. It should bring every resolute lover of the country to his feet. When Treason thus stalks into the sacred precincts of the government, and with unblushing insolence recounts to complacent if not admiring officials the completeness of its plans and its readiness to execute them, it is time for earnest men of all parties and of all sections to rise, in the name of public justice and of public decency, and scourge both the traitors and their patrons from the temple of our liberties. The sight is a most scandalous and disgusting one. No sound patriot or enlightened man can look upon it with any manner of patience. It is abhorrent to every instinct of refined political society. It is a disgrace to the nation and to the times. In it party spirit reaches the lowest and most revolting depths to which it has ever sunk in this country. O for an hour of Jackson!

The American people must arouse! they must awake! There is urgent patriotic business for them to do. The Democratic party must be put down. The Republican party must be put down. Both must be routed and destroyed. And the people themselves must do it; not Whigs, not Americans, not conservative Democrats, not conservative Republicans, but all together, THE PEOPLE. There are no Jacksons now! and no Clays! The people must reform their own affairs. And we believe they are prepared to enter upon the noble work. If such facts as the one we have just rapidly commented on do not kindle them into action, nothing will, and we shall be tempted to "despair of the Republic." But we do not doubt them. Our hope is high and full; our faith is confident and tranquil. Let the people be true to themselves and they cannot be either false to their country or constant to the vile parties that infest her.

Every patriot in the land will join the New York Express in hailing with sincere pleasure the indications at Washington of the inauguration there of a National Conservative party, upon the basis of "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." These were the words of Henry Clay at Frankfort, in a condition of affairs not unlike the present, and in reference to just such a crisis as the present. Old parties are crumbling to pieces; or, where they have vitality, they are intensely sectional. It is time, therefore, to establish a party FOR THE COUNTRY AND THE WHOLE COUNTRY, and to place the fittest man in all the Union upon that National Platform—one of the disciplesship of CLAY or WEBSTER—a man to whose name, antecedents, and associations the offense of sectionalism or disunion never was and never can be attached, either in truth or by implication.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.—We have on previous occasions, referred to the map of this work and its contemplated improvements, projected by T. R. Scowden, Esq., the Engineer of our Water Works. In order to make the map accurate, Mr. S., with the aid of experienced pilots, surveyed and sounded all the various channels of the Ohio river, which are indicated on the drawing by dotted lines, and the depth of water by figures. Every island, rock, and impediment is laid down according to authentic measurement, so that a proper idea may be formed of the difficulties to be overcome. The committee, who have had the subject in charge, express their acknowledgments to Mr. Scowden for the care he has devoted to this map, as well as his zeal in the promotion of western interests, manifested by undertaking voluntarily and without compensation, the truly laborious task of surveying and platting the whole extent of the Falls. In his Report, Mr. Scowden says the present canal is 64 feet wide in the clear, and 1 9-10 miles long. By the proposed improvement it will be increased to 100 feet width of water way, by removing 36 feet from the south side. It will be lined on both sides with a vertical dry wall 17 feet high, built of stone taken from the enlarged part. The embankments will be formed on both sides of the canal by setting off a horizontal bench or *berm*, 15 feet wide, from the face of the vertical dry wall to the base of the first slope; which slope will be carried up at a grade of 1½ feet horizontal, to 1 foot perpendicular, 15.75 high, to a second bench or berm 15 feet wide, extending to a second slope of the same form and hight as the first, which will reach the summit of the embankment, 49 5 feet above the bottom of the canal, and will be two feet higher than the highest known flood. The outside of the embankments to be formed, with slopes 1½ to 1 descending, 22.5 feet below the summit level, to the natural surface of the ground on which the embankments are built. The land occupied by the canal thus formed will be 429 feet wide. There should be a margin of at least 20 feet on the outside of the embankments, which will require for the whole line of the canal a strip of land 469 feet wide.

The depth of water in the canal at the lowest stage of the river will be six feet over mitre sill and all. The abrupt angle in the present canal will be removed, and regular, easy curves substituted. There will be three passing places for steamboats of the largest class, including a spacious basin, formed by taking in the present dry dock, in which two or more boats may be chambered. There will be a guard gate at the head of the canal, with suitable abutments; both built as high as the canal embankments. The closing of the guard gate will effectually exclude muddy water, and prevent deposits in the canal, while the river remains at a stage in which boats pass over the falls.

Commencing at the head of the canal on the falls side, there will be a dam or crib protection, built of timber and stone, extending on the ledge of rocks 600 feet eastward. These rocks are to have all their projecting points removed, to protect boats passing in and out of the canal from accident or delay, by being carried with the strong current that now sets out over the falls against the ledge of rocks, and thus escape all detention to which they are at present subjected. A floating boom at the head of the canal will be provided to exclude ice and drift. The present locks are to remain as they are, except that they are to be put in good repair for passing small craft of all descriptions.

The distance from the head of the canal to the intersection with the proposed branch is 8,712 feet, or 1.65 100 mile. The branch diverges from the present canal 470 feet above the guard gate pier, and extends westerly 2,600 feet, in a straight line, to the locks located near the foot of Sand Island. These locks will have a foundation of rock, and will open into Sand Island chute 1,500 feet below the lower gate of the present canal. The total length of the enlarged canal and proposed branch will be 2 12-100 miles. The curve at the intersection is to have a radius of 2,000 feet, to allow boats of the largest class to make the turn with the greatest ease and facility. The center line of the proposed branch, when extended, coincides exactly with the channel line run by boats passing out of Sand Island chute over Portland and New Albany bars. The rock at the foot of the locks is to be blasted and removed, to open a wide and safe channel for going in and out of the canal; and there are to be two lift locks of 15 feet lift each.

The attention of Congress has been called to this important work in the documents accompanying the President's recent message, and we feel confident that it will be one of the earliest measures to engage the attention of the representatives of the people after the organization of the House. The West has asked for the improvement of this aorta of its commercial arterial system for many years without success, because antagonistical interests have prevented unanimity in her demand. These have now all been harmonised, and she speaks this session in a voice that must be regarded; for the West has now become a power not to be slighted. It has well been remarked by the committee that as scatters now stand, the government of the United States is the *Great Impracticable* in the way of the improvement of the Ohio river, and that virtually *it* is the obstruction at the Falls and not the rocks in the river's bed, which would crumble at the touch of private enterprize. Holding the controlling stock in the canal, the Government has forbidden the Directors to apply its revenue to its improvement. The work should be a national one, but individuals are ready to make all the necessary improvements with no greater toll than is charged at present; this great highway should be as nearly free as possible, and no tolls should be levied but to defray the cost of repairs and superintendence. These are the reasons why Congress is urged to move in the matter, and the subject has become one of such importance that it can no longer be evaded or neglected.

We have no idea that any argument we can adduce will alter the fixed determination of the Democratic majority of the Legislature to cut up the city of Louisville into fifty or sixty election districts, when fifteen or twenty are all that are required. The amendment proposed by Mr. Wolfe, limiting the districts to not less than two hundred, nor more than three hundred and fifty voters, is opposed by representatives from Oldham and Simpson counties, who have no opportunities of knowing the requirements of our city, and are acting solely at the dictation of party spirit. It is the hope of the Democracy that a large increase of voting places will afford correspondingly increased facility for fraudulent voting. Give our city a registry law to prevent that, and we might be willing to concede the other objections to the proposed legislation, such as the increased expense, and the useless multiplication of subordinate officers. But without some check of this kind, it is manifest that every honest man who votes for the change becomes an accomplice in the crimes against the elective franchise which are contemplated. We have shown by reference to the election returns in Philadelphia and New York, that the usual practice in large cities is to make the districts average about four hundred and fifty voters, and no complaints are heard there of overcrowded polls or of persons being unable to exercise the elective franchise. We admit the propriety and the necessity of giving every man plenty of time to deposit his vote, and therefore think that whenever a district increases in population it should be divided, but not in a smaller ratio than 250 to 300 votes. By vesting this power to divide districts, upon the petition of bona fide voters, in the Courts, the Councils, or Commissioners, the public necessities will be met and supplied much more satisfactorily and economically than by such legislation as is proposed by Mr. Croxton and Mr. Geiger. We have written merely in reference to the policy which should guide legislators under the sacred responsibility of their oaths. As to the propriety of this contemplated change, it is entirely against the spirit if not the letter of the State Constitution. That instrument, chapter 62, section 8, says:

> No memorial or petition in the Legislature, praying for the division of a county, the establishment of a new county, change of a county line, the change of the place for holding any court, or *relating to any other local matter*, shall be received or acted upon unless the purport or object of said petition or memorial shall have been published in writing at the door of the courthouse, or other places of holding courts of the county or counties to be affected thereby, at least two months prior to the meeting of the Legislature.

From this it is obvious that the intent of the Constitution was that no subject of local legislation should be sprung upon the people, even by the agency of a memorial which had not been generally circulated in the place to be affected. But, as to the present bill before the Legislature, it has not been asked for by memorial or petition of the citizens; the Councils, which are the legal representatives of the city under its charter, have made no such request; but the action has originated with the one single Democratic Representative in the Legislature from the city of Louisville, and is opposed by the rest. As we said in the beginning, we do not expect to arrest the reckless Democratic majority in the contemplated outrage, but we object most earnestly that Mr. Croxton, while regaling the ear of the Legislature with exaggerated estimates of the expenditures of the city government, and charging extravagance upon our municipal authorities, should force upon us an onerous system of petty election precincts, which must involve us in a heavy expense without any corresponding advantages.

The doom of the bill, under the tyranny of party drill, is clearly foreshadowed in the Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday, which said it presumed the debate would be reopened upon it that day, "but without affecting the result, for if we are not mistaken, the final passage of the bill without amendment is a foregone conclusion." Of course, then, the Representatives of Louisville are to have no voice in the disposition of our municipal affairs. The Yeoman "can see no reasonable objection to having as many voting places in Louisville as the people, or a respectable minority of them may desire." But can it see any reason in having half as many precincts here as Philadelphia or New York, with populations ten times greater have? Or can it see any justice in a change unasked for by the people, and conceded only to the whim of Mr. Croxton, who is "a glorious minority of one" in the city delegation? This perhaps is what the Yeoman regards as a "respectable minority."

The Thalmudists say that Adam had a wife called Lilis before he married Eve, and that their children were nothing but devils. We guess that the fire eaters and fanatics are the results of our good father's first marriage, and the Opposition party of the second; though the last pair certainly did eat the apple.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Senate.—The Senate met at 1 o'clock.

Mr. King presented the petition of Edwin D. Morgan of New York, and three hundred others, praying for the passage of a homestead bill.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourns it stand adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. Hammond asked to be excused from serving on the Finance Committee.

Motion to print the President's Message and the Treasury report were referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Fessenden asked to be excused from serving on the special committee on the Houmas land grant.

Senate adjourned till Monday.

House.—Mr. Reagan resumed his remarks from yesterday. He said that the Republicans disregarded the obligations of the constitution, and invade not only the rights of the people but the reserved rights of the States. Their candidate for Speaker had not denied the Dred Scott decision. Higher book are treasonable. The fact that there are men who will not respect constitutional obligations is one of the startling features of the times, and has raised an intense feeling in the Southern States. All patriotic men should come together, rising above their ordinary prejudices on transient questions, and meet the common enemy, whose success would increase the danger to the perpetuity of the confederacy.

Mr. Wells remarked that he was much pleased with the remarks of Mr. McRae, who said he was a slaveholder, and believed he liked to own slaves. This pugilistic ring, for it could not be called by a much better name. There was nothing like fair play. He was perfectly satisfied that the policy which seems to have been adopted by the Republicans had been followed by the other side from the commencement of this contest; he was satisfied they would now have been an organized body. He wanted to know whether it was fair play for the Republicans to keep sealed lips while gentlemen on the other side seized the opportunity to discuss the principles of disunion and secession, principles which disturb the peace and prosperity of the country? He did not rise to make a speech, but simply to ask the question, how was the House to be organized? Was it to be on the basis of party? Was any party in a majority? It was well known that no such party exists. In one of two ways only can an organization be effected. It was known that the Republicans had pledged their votes and that the South Americans and Democrats cannot unite on any man. They were as radically opposed to one another as they are jointly to the Republicans. If the House can be organized only by the voluntary withdrawal of gentlemen acting with the Americans or Democrats or by the adoption of the plurality rule. He was glad that some gentlemen would oppose it, but he said that gentlemen should not talk any more about the general principles of the American, Republican, or Democratic party, but act like men and vote till they come to some conclusion. He was here to work and vote, and even when the turkey was hot he did not mean to go to dinner if he could help it. He was willing to stay here till tomorrow's cock crow to elect a Speaker.

There was a call of the House preliminary to a vote for Speaker.

Mr. John Cochrane said there was still one gentleman on the Democratic side absent, owing to sickness, who had not paired off. He had been sent for. He trusted that gentlemen on the other side would see how proper it was to make a pair for that gentleman.

Cries from the Republican side—"No, no."

Mr. Cochrane said the action of the Republican side forced him to make a dilatory motion, and that was to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were demanded by the Democratic side and ordered.

The motion was disagreed to—76 against 135.

Mr. Barksdale nominated Mr. Vallandigham.

The House proceeded to vote.

Mr. Potter, when his name was called, said that Mr. Vallandigham was some how mixed up with the John Brown affair. He could not vote for him, but would for Sherman.

Mr. Vallandigham at a subsequent period retorted by saying that he should like to vote for Mr. Potter, but as the latter was a confirmation of the remark of Shakespeare, that "when the brains are out the man is dead;" he should vote for Mr. Houston. [Cries of "Good," on the Democratic side, and laughter.]

The ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes 212; necessary to a choice 107. Sherman 109; Vallandigham 69; Gilmer 7; H. F. Clark 4; scattering 28.

The House again voted, Mr. Davis, of Miss., nominating Mr. Boocock.

The ballot resulted as follows: Whole number 211; necessary to a choice 106. Sherman 108; Boocock 56; Nelson 18; Davis, of Ind., 6; scattering 28.

Mr. Miles said it was perfectly obvious to every gentleman in the House that there is not the remotest probability of an organization for an indefinite time.

Voice from the Republican side—We doubt that.

Mr. Miles said he did not suppose there were ten men in the country or not. If there were he was not nearer the solution of the question today than when they first assembled here. How long was this state of things to go on? Some gentlemen, in perfect good faith, had urged the adoption of the plurality rule, while there are many, whether right or wrong, who are as conscientious in their belief as the proposers of it, that such a rule is unconstitutional in spirit, and could not therefore consistently vote for it, and would oppose it to the end of time.

He never could, under any circumstances, vote for the adoption of the plurality rule. The Constitution says that the House, after assembling, shall proceed to the election of officers, and he understood the "House" to mean the majority. There are three parties opposed to the Republican party. The Democratic and Republican are the two great parties. The Southern Opposition, for the first time, are here in considerable body, numbering 29. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats, but a mere handful in number. Although, doubtlessly, including thoroughly conscientious men, he differed from them, but was willing to concede, until the contrary was shown, that every man here was true to his own convictions of duty, and therefore he would be the last to impute unworthy motives. It appeared that they are simply disorganizers.

Mr. Adrian replied that he was an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, but he did not believe that those with whom he acted disorganized the House. He did not see how they could be an organization unless they voted for Sherman. Neither Bocock nor Millson could have been elected if they had voted for him; therefore he could not see how they were disorganizers.

Mr. Clark, of New York, was understood to say that he disagreed with Mr. Miles that he and his friends were disorganizers. Whenever he could show that by an union with the Americans and the Democratic party proper an organization was practicable and could be brought about, then they stood upon the same basis as any other Democrat.

Mr. Miles—The Democratic denunciation of the union in the ranks, together with the Southern Opposition, to defeat the election of a Republican. The Southern Opposition say to us, "Whenever you can show the probability of electing a Democrat by our votes we will give them." The Anti Lecomptonites say, "Whenever our votes, added to all others, will elect a Democrat, we will give them."

A voice—That's not so.

Mr. Miles—I understand that some gentlemen have so said.

Mr. Stevens understood that the gentleman from North Carolina made the point that the Anti Lecomptonites are disorganizers when they do not pass over to the Democrats, though they cannot elect the Democratic nominee. Why are they not disorganizers when they do not go to the Republicans, whose candidate they can elect. [Laughter.]

Mr. Adrian said that so far as the action of the five anti-Lecomp onites was concerned, they did not keep the House from being organized, but he presumed they had the right to vote for such a man as represented their principles, as Mr. Stevens had to vote for Mr. Sherman. They ought not therefore to be censured here. They were desirous that there should be a speedy organization, but they have not seen the man whom their votes would elect. When the South rn Opposition and Democrats would unite and show a formidable force against Mr. Sherman, then the five anti-Lecomptonites will be called upon to act definitely. They will then vote as best accords with their judgment and sentiments.

Mr. Hickman said the position spoke of the five anti Lecompton Democrats. He wished to know who they were and hoped they would be named. He also wished to know whether they were included in the list of those who received the individual vote of the Republican party, or those who were against the Republican and Democratic organization. Some refuse to affiliate with Mr. Sherman and retreat from those who assisted to return them to the House. They could receive Republican votes, but could not vote for a Republican candidate for Speaker. For himself he had to run against the Democratic and Republican organization and against a friend of the administration, if such an one could with propriety be called a Democrat. As the House could not be organized by a majority, he gave notice that whenever a motion was made to proceed to ballot he should offer an amendment in the shape of a proviso in favor of the adoption of the plurality rule. Then he would discover who are in favor of organization and who against it. This Democratic party, as represented on this floor, ought to be seen by the country. Gentlemen, when they record their votes, anxiety that their remarks should go on the country. He wished the country could look in here for a moment and see the condition of the so called Democratic party, representing the administration, and a more perfect type of the administration could not be found. It was perfectly disorganized and without coherence or unanimity at any point. Under this despicable condition, the House is kept disorganized and the country tortured.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, said, for the five weeks he had been here, he had carefully abstained from opening his mouth. [Voices, louder.] He would say to gentlemen, hold on, they would hear him. He would fain have contented himself with silence to the end of the contest, but for the remarks of Mr. Hickman. He did not understand the right of any man to catechise him as to the vote he should give. He stood here as an independent Representative of an independent State rights man, and therefore from his position could speak calmly, gravely, and independently. The Republican candidate was particularly obnoxious to those representing Southern constituencies in consequence of his connection with Helper's book, which contained most vile and atrocious sentiments, and caused a concentration of Southern gentlemen against Sherman.

He argued that the responsibility for non-organization rested with the anti-Lecomptonites. As to his political faith, he challenged any man in his district to say whether he ever made a speech in which he did not utter that declaration. He ran against the administration as a Democrat, as an anti-Lecompton Democrat, and had not changed his opinion as to that policy. He had steadily voted for an anti Lecompton Democrat for Speaker, and not for a Republican. He will not, he said, vote for Mr. Sherman, much as I respect him personally, though these walls should fall down. [Applause on the Democratic side.] When I fought this battle I never thought I was to be thrown into the arms and embraces of the Republican party. [Renewed applause.] I never intended to be sold to the Republican party with their present doctrines. [Applause.]

Mr. Hickman—The gentleman stated that he represented himself as an anti-Lecompton Democrat and made that issue alone. I would like to know whether he did not denounce the administration of Mr. Buchanan as a mass of living corruption and dishonesty. I made the simple inquiry of the gentleman from New Jersey (Adrian), but as the gentleman from Indiana chooses to take up the glove, I will compare records with him as to Democracy.

Mr. Davis—Very good.

Mr. Hickman—The gentleman has not said whether he received the Republican votes.

Mr. Davis—I did not denounce the Administration, except on Lecomptonism. Is that sufficient? I got the votes of a majority of the Democrats, and I believe every American, and a large majority of the Republicans, and if the election had been two weeks later I believe I should have got every vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. Porter, of Indiana—Did you not openly denounce the Dred Scott decision before 2,000 people at Indianapolis, and say that no man could carry a single township who did not denounce that decision.

Mr. Davis—"I thank thee, Jew, for giving me that word." [Laughter.] I say that I did no such thing.

Mr. Porter—I have the Indiana State Sentinel of January 19th, 1858, the organ of the Democratic party, containing a report of your speech on that occasion.

Mr. Davis—I have no objection that the whole speech should be read here. The Sentinel, you say, is my organ.

Mr. Porter—I say the Sentinel is the acknowledged organ of the Democracy of Indiana. The report is correct, because I had the honor to hear the eloquent gentleman, and I never knew any man to elicit such applause. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis, as well as Mr. Porter, spoke with much earnestness and emphasis. Much confusion prevailed, and many of the speakers often failed to reach the reporters' gallery.

Mr. Burnett expressed the hope that order would be preserved. Gentlemen could not hear, owing to the loud talking and walking about.

Mr. Grow trusted that the frequent expression of applause would be prevented.

Cries from the Republican side—Read the report.

Mr. Porter's voice above the din—My colleague refuses to let the passage in his Indianapolis speech be read.

Renewed cries of "Read, read."

Mr. Davis to Mr. Porter—That's my business—take your seat.

Mr. Porter—I ask—[Deafening roars from the Democratic side of "Order, order."]

Mr. Davis—Mr. Porter says that I denounced the Dred Scott decision. I say this is totally, willfully, maliciously false, let the charge come from whatever source it may. [Applause from the Democratic side.]

Mr. Dunn, after characterizing Mr. Davis's manner towards Mr. Porter as rude, said that he himself had been assailed in a manner deserved to be marked among the Republicans that they never heard one so much in accordance with their principles. You did denounce the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. Davis—I denounce it with a full knowledge of what I did say, that the charge is a falsehood and a slander. [Applause.] I am responsible, here and elsewhere, for this declaration. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Dunn—No one regrets more than I do being involved in a question of veracity with my colleague, and I should not now arise, if I had not felt it due to my colleague, who has been treated in such ungentlemanly manner. The course of Mr. Davis was a very convenient way to ventilate his bravery. If the gentleman thinks I did him personal wrong, he can take personal satisfaction whenever it suits his convenience to do so. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Davis—Very well.

Mr. Dunn—This is just the time and place to come to a settlement.

Mr. Miles—I have the floor.

Mr. Dunn—I have the floor and I insist upon it.

Mr. Davis—I am willing to yield the floor for an endless controversy, which is out of place.

The Republicans again called for the reading of the extract.

Mr. Davis—I am not to be intimidated by these men. I was never cooler in my life. As far as the Sentinel is concerned, the editor and I have not spoken together for five years. He opposed my election when I was a Democrat. He opposed my election with a bitterness never before known, and never knew till last week that a synopsis of my speech was published in it. I then wrote to a friend to send me a copy of the paper. Although it is not a full synopsis, I am not ashamed to have it read. I would not take back a single principle, for the Presidential, much less for the Speaker's chair. That synopsis was used clandestinely by his friends against the Democrats, by certain gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. Porter, interrupting—One word.

Mr. Davis—Not now. Wait till I give you the opportunity.

Various gentlemen on the Democratic side called Mr. Porter to order.

Mr. Davis—When the Dred Scott decision is right, but I do not give it the interpretation which the President does in his message. I said that in my opinion any man who takes the ground that the Constitution establishes slavery in the territories, could not carry a single township in my State. There is not a word in that synopsis which shows that I named the Dred Scott decision. I only alluded to the President's opinion. Mr. Davis then referred to the Congressional canvass of Indiana saying that he appealed from a packed convention to the majority of the people and was triumphantly sustained.

Here there were repeated cries from the Republican side of let the extract be read.

Mr. Porter hoped that Mr. Miles, who was still in possession of the floor, would allow the extract to be read.

Mr. Miles wanted some distinct understanding, but the purport of it was lost in the general confusion.

Mr. Porter—I understood the gentleman from S. C. yielded the floor that the extract might be read, and in order that I might reply to the assault of my colleague.

Mr. Miles—It would not be fair to do by indirection what could not be done directly.

Mr. Porter—I only say—

Cries of "Go on, go on."

Mr. Miles—If the gentleman from Indiana secures the floor, he will undertake to read what his colleague will have [Voices, loud.]

Mr. Davis—I do not object to his reading it.

Mr. Ruffin—I object to the gentleman from South Carolina yielding the floor for that purpose.

Cries from the Republican side of "Too late."

Mr. Ruffin—It is not too late.

Mingled cries of "Go on" to Mr. Miles and calls from the Republicans for the reading of the extract.

Mr. Porter again rose.

Mr. John Cochrane interposed a point of order. He had been recognized by the Clerk, but yielded the floor to Mr. Miles. As he did so, he hoped the latter would be allowed to go on.

Mr. Ruffin—I think such proceedings disreputable. Let us adjourn till tomorrow.

Mr. Miles—I am willing to adjourn. Gentlemen can talk over their personal matters at another time.

Mr. Porter said he would read the extract himself.

Mr. McRae—Let the paper be read by the Clerk, so that all can hear.

Mr. Porter—The House will recollect—

Mr. McRae began to speak and was loudly called to order. A point of confusion existed, and but little of what he said was heard.

Mr. Porter, after order was partially restored, said—Did not my colleague, on the stump in public meetings in Indiana, state that he did not intend to put such remarks? I then ask that the passage of the Sentinel, the organ of the Democrats and Judge Douglas, be read.

Finally the synopsis of the speech of Mr. Davis was read, to the effect that it was given out in high quarters that the Constitution takes slavery into all the Territories of the land by law, but that the Presidential candidate who so maintained it could not carry a single township in Indiana in 1860. If such doctrines are true, the Republicans are correct in the decision now rendered by Calhoun, and took him down the stream, etc.

Mr. Porter remarked that he was willing that the question between him and his colleague should go before the country (derisive laughter) that there was scarcely a man on the floor who would say that this was a declaration against the Dred Scott decision. He ventured to say that many of his colleagues and friends in Indiana, including the anti-lecompton men, would be surprised to hear the declaration that he did not denounce the Dred Scott decision. He was surprised that his colleague, whom he had treated courteously, should attempt to divert the business of the House by attempting a personal issue. His colleague had intimated that he had exhibited this paper clandestinely to operate against the Democrats. One or two of his colleagues, knowing that he had it in his possession, called on him for it. He gave it to one, who loaned it to mortal man without being asked to do so. Not more than four or five had seen it from him. He had always understood that when a public man makes a public declaration he was willing it should stand, and no man with those sentiments would shrink from an exposition of his position.

Mr. Davis—As to responsibility for duty, I will take care of it if my colleague will take care of his own district. I am responsible to my constituents here. My colleague said that I had denounced the Dred Scott decision, and that the fact would be established by the Sentinel. I said it was false, for the words Dred Scott were not mentioned by me. [Laughter from the Republican side.] I never denounced that decision; when I was so accused I said the charge was false and put the brand upon it. I respect all the decisions of the Supreme Court, and will obey them all, but I have the right to put my own construction on them and differ from the President.

Mr. Dunn—I want to ask you to yield.

The confusion now became worse than ever. The Clerk endeavored to suppress the disorder.

Mr. Miles—The debate has taken a beneficial turn. I like to see this discussion. I like to see individuals announce their decisions and define their positions, and state what they do not intend to do; and not like the gentleman from New York (Clark), show how we could not organize. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dunn apologized to Mr. Miles for his apparent rudeness in insisting on occupying the gentleman's time. He supposed he had the floor by leave of his colleague.

Mr. Miles said that no apology was necessary seeing that the gentleman did not intend anything wrong.

Mr. Dunn thought, from the course of Mr. Miles and his knowledge of the rules, he would cheerfully give him an opportunity to reply to Mr. Davis if he said was false. He had been accustomed to hear such language, he begged to say to Mr. Davis. He (Dunn) spoke to the people of Indiana, who knew both of them. Even in our courts of justice by two witnesses the truth may be established, and there was an additional one in the paper which had just been read. His colleague said that he did not, in the canvass, denounce the Dred Scott decision, but there were thousands of witnesses who will read this debate with surprise, and in due time will tell the country what he said. He (Dunn) heard the speech of Mr. Davis in Indianapolis, on the occasion when the friends of Mr. Douglas were there in mass meeting to express their feelings in regard to him and the Administration. He did was crowded to its utmost capacity. On the platform were men who had grown gray in the Democratic ranks, and he used the language which is so familiar to Republican ears. The fiercest Abolitionist never denounced the Dred Scott decision with more bitterness and force than did his colleague. As to the charge of falsehood, he (Dunn) would leave that to the people of Indiana. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Senate not in session.

House.—Mr. Miles said it was not his purpose yesterday to make a regular speech but to suggest how harmony might be produced among the elements which are equally opposed to the Republican party. The colloquial debate which then took place was happy in its results. He did not consider the Democracy proper responsible for non organization. He was not a party man but an outsider, though he had been acting with the Democratic party; was an independent State rights man, and therefore from his position could speak calmly, gravely, and independently. The Republican candidate was particularly obnoxious to those representing Southern constituencies in consequence of his connection with Helper's book, which contained most vile and atrocious sentiments, and caused a concentration of Southern gentlemen against Sherman.

He argued that the responsibility for non-organization rested with the anti-Lecomptonites. As to his political faith, he challenged any man in his district to say whether he ever made a speech in which he did not utter that declaration. He ran against the administration as a Democrat, as an anti-Lecompton Democrat, and had not changed his opinion as to that policy. He had steadily voted for an anti Lecompton Democrat for Speaker, and not for a Republican. He will not, he said, vote for Mr. Sherman, much as I respect him personally, though these walls should fall down. [Applause on the Democratic side.] When I fought this battle I never thought I was to be thrown into the arms and embraces of the Republican party. [Renewed applause.] I never intended to be sold to the Republican party with their present doctrines. [Applause.]

Mr. Hickman—The gentleman stated that he represented himself as an anti-Lecompton Democrat and made that issue alone. I would like to know whether he did not denounce the administration of Mr. Buchanan as a mass of living corruption and dishonesty. I made the simple inquiry of the gentleman from New Jersey (Adrian), but as the gentleman from Indiana chooses to take up the glove, I will compare records with him as to Democracy.

Mr. Davis—Very good.

Mr. Hickman—The gentleman has not said whether he received the Republican votes.

Mr. Davis—I did not denounce the Administration, except on Lecomptonism. Is that sufficient? I got the votes of a majority of the Democrats, and I believe every American, and a large majority of the Republicans, and if the election had been two weeks later I believe I should have got every vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. Porter, of Indiana—Did you not openly denounce the Dred Scott decision before 2,000 people at Indianapolis, and say that no man could carry a single township who did not denounce that decision.

Mr. Davis—"I thank thee, Jew, for giving me that word." [Laughter.] I say that I did no such thing.

Mr. Porter—I have the Indiana State Sentinel of January 19th, 1858, the organ of the Democratic party, containing a report of your speech on that occasion.

Mr. Davis—I have no objection that the whole speech should be read here. The Sentinel, you say, is my organ.

Mr. Porter—I say the Sentinel is the acknowledged organ of the Democracy of Indiana. The report is correct, because I had the honor to hear the eloquent gentleman, and I never knew any man to elicit such applause. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis, as well as Mr. Porter, spoke with much earnestness and emphasis. Much confusion prevailed, and many of the speakers often failed to reach the reporters' gallery.

Mr. Burnett expressed the hope that order would be preserved. Gentlemen could not hear, owing to the loud talking and walking about.

Mr. Grow trusted that the frequent expression of applause would be prevented.

Cries from the Republican side—Read the report.

Mr. Porter's voice above the din—My colleague refuses to let the passage in his Indianapolis speech be read.

Renewed cries of "Read, read."

Mr. Davis to Mr. Porter—That's my business—take your seat.

Mr. Porter—I ask—[Deafening roars from the Democratic side of "Order, order."]

Mr. Davis—Mr.

☞ SUBSCRIBERS will notice a change in the color of the slip on which their name is written when the time for which they have paid is near out. Money sent in registered letters is at our risk. de14 wlm

☞ Any person making up a club of thirty subscribers to the Weekly Journal will be sent either the Country Daily or Tri-Weekly; or making up a club of fifty subscribers to the Weekly, our large Daily will be sent for one year.

SUBSCRIBERS!

WE will give to the person who will send us the largest club of subscribers between this and the first of April, 1860, a Silver Cup of the value of

Fifty Dollars!

To the second largest club a Silver Cup of the value of

Thirty Dollars!

To the third largest club a Silver Cup of the value of

Twenty Dollars!

Persons making up clubs are permitted to send in names after they have sent us ten or more subscribers; and they will be entitled to the

WEEKLY JOURNAL

twelve months from the receipt of remittances.

All remittances, *in registered letters*, sent at our risk.

Can we not induce many gentlemen to enter the list of competitors? The largely increased facilities of telegraphing enable the reader to obtain important news from Europe and every part of our country at a very small cost.

In making up a club, we do not require that all the papers should be sent to the same postoffice

TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1860.

☞ The Galt House has long been established as one of the historic institutions of the land. Its fame is by no means local or ephemeral; world-wide is the just reputation that this famous hostlery bears. Within its snug chambers and beneath its sheltering roof have gathered men of all climes and nations, and none have ever departed from its hospitable portals without invoking a blessing upon the good old-fashioned inn, an inn, indeed, where the fatigued, way-worn and jaded traveler could take his rest and find himself as comfortable as beside his own hearthstone. No similar establishment in the country has for so long a period borne such a uniformly good name—a name that lingers in the memory, and renders the hours and days passed in Louisville bright, green oases in the pilgrimage of life.

It is now exactly a quarter of a century since the Galt House was erected by a company of enterprising gentlemen, who well comprehended of the wants the public, and fully understood the great utility to any city of a first-class hotel. The site chosen was one of the most eligible that could be secured, and the building for those days was considered an extraordinary triumph of architectural skill. Its location was eminently adapted to the convenience of the traveler and the local population, and it immediately became the center of public interest. There the people were wont to gather, and in the good old fashion discuss the politics and news of the day over their stoups of wine or strong waters. In the parlors and drawing-rooms were held the informal meetings of leading citizens that gave direction and tone to the great movements of the time. In the dining saloon how often has the merry cup passed round, the voice of jocund mirth been heard, the utterance of silver-tongued eloquence resounded, and the noble or jovial sentiment been welcomed with the musical clinking of glasses and the refrain of enthusiastic listeners. Good old times and good old ways! Their memory has not yet departed from the older generation, and the younger love to hear of the gayeties and festivities that pervaded the Galt when the great commoner of Ashland was an honored guest within its walls, or some plumed hero of the wars for a time laid aside his martial dignity and joined in the joyous revelry.

Nor less happy were those occasions when, in a now obsolete costume, the maidens of that era—now noble Roman matrons—flashed as sunbeams through the giddy mazes of the ball, and wrecked hearts with the brilliance of their eyes or the sparkle of their conversation. The hotel was built upon a lot that, from the earliest period of our city's history, had been the residence of Dr. Wm. C. Galt, and, hence, the derivation of the name, which is now linked to immortality. There the worthy physician lived for years, surrounded by a noble garden, which was always his delight, and which never failed to attract the admiration of all those who had the least taste for horticultural pursuits. But the beauties of nature were forced to give way to progress. Lovely walks were leveled—lordly trees hewn down, and the flowers, that with every returning season had bloomed and blushed and lent their fragrance to the air, were rudely uprooted. Thus it is ever. Before the march of improvement all that is lovely must recede.

Messrs. Throckmorton & Everett were the first landlords of the Galt House. They were no novices when they entered upon the discharge of their duties. For a long period, Maj. Aris Throckmorton had been widely known as a courteous and obliging host, and his reputation for civility and old Kentucky hospitality instantly gave the hotel a prestige that it yet bears. In the travels of the Rev. Drs. Stuart and Reed (two clergymen sent to this country to investigate the state of religion by the Evangelical Churches of England), we find a pleasant little remembrance of Major Throckmorton. They reached this city in a sweltering July day in 1836, and immediately repaired to the Galt. There, they say, they found "the affable and elegant landlord, Col. Throckmorton, engaged in mixing a delicious compound which he called a mint julep, and which he courteously proffered to us." The reverend doctors of divinity, as appears from their published book, partook not only of one but of some half a dozen of these delicious compounds," and left their blessing on the house and its princely landlord. Chas. Dickens—the great "Boz"—though he sneered at and snubbed almost everything American during his journey in this country, mentions the Galt House in his "Notes" with especial favor. He says that he here—at the Galt—"received the best entertainment and slept in the best bed he had ever enjoyed outside of Paris."

This indeed has been the uniform testimony of all travelers, no matter whence they came; how fastidious their tastes; how wide and varied their experience. They have ever found in the Galt that care, that quiet, that domestic comfort, that genial companionship which caused them to forget that they were strangers in a strange land. Before its cosy fires, or inhaling the cool river breezes—sitting at the well-spread tables, each day a banquet fit for princes—they have realized what is indeed a true, honest tavern. But we much fear that he who journeyed this way a score or two of years ago would hardly recognize his old friend, the Galt, in the stately edifice of to-day, with its six lofty stories, its ornamentation, and the air of real magnificence that surrounds it. Let him, however, only enter the doors that are ever hospitably ajar. Within he may note changes and alterations, but he will discover that, break or destroy the vase as you will, the fragrance of the olden time still lingers about in every room and vestibule and hall. He may miss the old faces, but there are new ones that will beam as kindly, hands that will grasp his own as tenderly, and entertainment that, though not more profuse or pleasant, combines with the food of the good old era the improvements of this progressive age.

With the new year the Galt House enters upon a new career of glory and prosperity. It has been doubled in size, and its superior accommodations, so long acknowledged, have been increased fourfold.

The building of the recent enlargements has a frontage of 132½ feet on Main street, 204 feet on Second street, and 132½ feet on Washington street. The buildings cover the entire area inclosed by these lines. The front on Main street is six stories high in the center. There have been 100 bed chambers added by this enlargement, with new kitchen and wash rooms of unsurpassed size and convenience, fitted up with all the modern appliances and improvements for cooking and washing, and fully equal to all requirements. New water closets, bath rooms, barber shop, billiard room, bar room, store room, pantry, and bake house, all of improved construction and most conveniently located, have all been added. The great addition to the chamber accommodation of the house was made with a view of affording single chambers to any guest who may require such.

The helm of the old ship passed into new hands. Capt. Silas F. Miller has assumed all the responsibilities of the proprietorship, and we are certain, from what he has done, that the expectations of the public will be fulfilled.

It will be difficult to discharge the duties of landlord with that high-toned chivalry that distinguished Major Throckmorton. Nor less difficult to fill the place made vacant by the death of the lamented John Raine—that noble, genial, kind-hearted, generous, and universally beloved man, whose praises all join in, and who, none that knew him but could say he was, in heart and soul, the very embodiment of a gentleman. Capt. Miller has had great experience as the commander of the Robt. J. Ward and others of the most splendid of our New Orleans packets. He brings to the discharge of his duties ample knowledge of the public desires, a cordial and frank manner, a noble bearing, and that system, prudence, energy, and foresight so essential to any one who would conduct the vast and complicated affairs of a first class hotel.

To the new landlord and his attaches we bid God speed, and wish the return of scores of propitious New Years, and only ask the great multitude who travel for business or pleasure to attest the truth of what we say by actual experience.—*Louisville Commercial Review.*

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Jan. 9.

The following delegates were elected to the Charleston Convention:

For the State at Large—G. A. Caldwell, John C. Mason, R. K. Williams, and Daniel P. White.

District Delegates—First District—G. H. Morrow and Wm. Bradley.

Second District—S. P. Greenfield and L. Green.

Third District—George T. Wood and John A. Finn.

Fourth District—S B. Field and John Kenrick.

Fifth District—Ben. Spalding and W. D. Reed.

Sixth District—John Dishman and Colbert Cecil.

Seventh District—J.F.Speed and S.E. DeHaven.

Eighth District—J. B. Beck and R. M. Johnson.

Ninth District—Thomas J. Young and Robert McKee.

Tenth District—H. D. Helm and R. T. Butler.

The following are the electors for the State at Large: Hon. Timoleon Cravens, of Adair, and Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, of Daviess.

The District electors are: 1st, J. B. Thompson; 2d, E. D. Walker; 3d, John Donan; 4th, Nathaniel Gaither jr.; 5th, M. R. Hardin; 6th, Eli W. Turner; 7th, Marion Taylor; 8th, John A. Prall, 9th, H. M. Rust; 10th, W. E. Arthur.

Resolutions were offered to-night recommending Mr. Guthrie as a proper and patriotic man, with a substitute offered by the minority instructing the delegates to vote for him. After consideration all the resolutions were postponed.

The Convention then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

☞ We have been in the habit of hoping and believing that the slavery agitation cannot go beyond this mortal life of ours, but, according to the reports of the spiritual mediums, it rages considerably in the other world. Some of the spirits glorify Old John Brown as a noble martyr, while others denounce him as a traitor and murderer. So John may still, even in his present state, be in his old and favorite element. If traitors flourish there, we hope that hemp flourishes there in equal luxuriancy.

The mediums ought to prevail upon their haunting spirits to be a little more particular and definite in their revelations in regard to these matters. Let them tell us whether they have a Mason and Dixon's line in their world. Have they ever had a Missouri Compromise and repealed it? Have they had anything like the Kansas Bill or the Lecompton question? Are there slavery and anti-slavery divisions among spirits of the same sphere, or are the good spirits all on one side and the bad ones all on the other? If the latter is a fact, which are the bad or rather the worse spirits—the Abolitionists or the Fire-eaters?

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer, the chief Douglas organ in Ohio, boasts that a South Carolina and a Mississippi Democrat actually *spoke* to the little Senator the other day when he made his first appearance upon the floor of the House of Representatives. We were in Washington City ourself the other day and felt strongly tempted to speak to him, but we are glad we didn't, as it would no doubt have created a ridiculous vanity and excited illusive hopes in the bosoms of his organs and supporters generally.

A young man, named Charles Perry, eloped with the wife of a merchant named Craig, in one of the northern counties of Illinois, a few days since; the fair Helen being about fifty years old.—*Courier.*

We wonder if the old Helen of the present time, like the young Helen of the olden time, went to *Paris.*

☞ John and Henry Sands, father and son, the first a post-master and the second his clerk in a North Carolina post-office, have fled with what money they could lay their hands on. The Post-office Department has long been in a bad way, and now its Sands have ran.

☞ The Indiana State Board of Agriculture has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George D. Wagner of Warren; Vice President, J. D. Williams of Knox; Secretary, W. T. Dennis of Wayne; Treasurer, Thos. K. Sharpe of Marion. The location of the State fair was referred to a committee to decide.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.—Col. McGinnis, of Bourbon county, passed through Covington en route for Cincinnati on Saturday last with fourteen slaves, intending to emancipate them there.

The Covington charter election on Saturday last resulted in the election of the entire Opposition ticket, except the Clerk and Attorney.

☞ Mr. Harrison, the Assessor of Jefferson county, appointed yesterday Weedin G. Stewart and John Robards Assistant Assessors for Jefferson county and the eastern part of the city. He will probably appoint Mr. Mullikin, now Assistant City Assessor for the Western District, his assistant for the same.

☞ At a special election in New Orleans, held on the 1st instant, Randall Hunt, Esq., American, was elected State Senator over Mr. St. Paul, Democrat.

COLONIZATION MEETING.—The Kentucky State Colonization Society will hold its annual meeting on the 26th of January, 1860, in the Representative chamber, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend. The annual address will be delivered by the Hon. George W. Williams, of Paris, Kentucky.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.—We take the following from the Sunday Democrat without knowing whether it was or was not, before its appearance in that paper, sent to our distinguished fellow-citizen, to whom it is addressed. The reader will see that twenty-one delegates to the Democratic State Convention, all of them, we believe, either Breckinridge or Douglas men, have called upon Mr. Guthrie to answer certain direct and rather searching questions as to his opinions in relation to the matters now agitated in the heaving bosom of the Democracy. We are curious to see whether the sturdy old Democrat, thus interrogated, will answer, and, if so, how.

Messrs. Delegates, we say to you, insist upon his answering. Messrs. Delegates, compel him to answer. Messrs. Delegates, don't let him have a day's or a night's rest till he answers. Messrs. Delegates, appeal if necessary to the Democratic masses to unite with you in making him answer.

Mr. Guthrie, don't you answer. But, Mr. Guthrie, if you do answer, speak plain. You may be as authorative as the Oracle at Delphos, but don't be as obscure:

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 6, 1860.

James Guthrie, Louisville:

DEAR SIR—The prominent mention of your name throughout the State of Kentucky in connection with the Presidential nomination of the National Democratic Convention to be held at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 23d of April next, will, we hope, be accepted as a sufficient reason why we, as delegates to the State Convention about to assemble at this place, and as members of the Democratic party, regarding the cardinal principles of Democracy, and the constitutional rights of the Southern States as paramount to all other considerations, desire, if compatible with your feelings, that you would give us your views in response to the following questions:

Do you uphold and indorse the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case?

Do you believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to pass laws for the protection of the citizen in his property in the Territories, including property in African slaves; and if so, ought Congress, in your opinion, to enact such laws as would give efficient remedies for the protection of all such property therein, should the Territorial Legislature fail to give the necessary remedies and protection thereto, or enact laws unfriendly to slave property? and would you, if elected President of the United States, recommend and urge upon Congress to enact such laws?

If such remedies and protective laws should become necessary under the above conditions, and Congress should fail or refuse to provide them, what, in your opinion, would be the proper course to be pursued by the Southern States of the Union?

Do you uphold and approve the Territorial policy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and would you, if a member of Congress, have voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution?

Do you approve the repeal by Congress of the act known as the Missouri Compromise?

Are you in favor of a tariff recognizing in any of its parts the principle of specific duties, and would you, if elected President of the United States, so recommend such a measure?

With respect, your obedient servants,

Jos. Shawan,	J. C. Craddock,
A. C. Davidson,	A. B. Strivers,
Frank Troutman,	J. E. Gibson,
George B. Hodge,	W. E. Arthur,
S. Salyer,	Benj. P. Cissell,
F. Ford,	Sam'l Day,
A. P. Good,	T. F. Marshall,
W. S. Darnaby,	J. G. Carlisle,
John Ellis,	W. W. Carlisle,
W. W. Cleary,	John O. Harrison,
John. A. Prall.	

A SICKLES AFFAIR ON THE WEST SIDE—*A Husband Shoots his Wife's Paramour.*—Yesterday afternoon the sheriff's office and vicinity was thrown into excitement by the sudden and disturbed entrance of a young man, a German, who demanded to be taken into custody, saying he had killed a man, and adding, "It's another Fickles case." The self-accuser was of good appearance and intelligence, and gave his name as August Williams.

August Williams and Charles Kaufkolz have been partners in the milk business in a small way. Between the two however, had sprung up a difficulty which ended their connection. Williams, two years ago, married a young country woman of his named Mary Deutsch, whose parents reside in this city. The union seems to have been marked with affection at the outset on the part of the husband, but the pair have not lived happily. At one time he sent her home to her mother, with the request that she would learn her daughter to do housework, engaging to pay her board, which he did. The wife returned to her husband some time after, promising to do better duty as a housekeeper.

Previous to her return to her mother, Williams had suspected some intimacy between his partner in the milk trade and his partner connubial, and the same feeling of jealousy was revived upon her coming back to his home. The pair have a child six months old, of which Williams was very fond, and he often begged his wife, for the sake of their little one, to be more circumspect. A short time since she again went home to her parents to stay.

Kaufkolz has been a low, worthless fellow, and latterly very dissipated. Between himself and Williams there had been no outbreak. On Thursday evening the former was on a high spree at the rooms he occupied at 41 Owen street. He took off his coat suddenly, and some loose papers were scattered upon the floor. Williams was present, and among other than a friendly purpose collected the papers, and was about to return them, when he caught sight of his wife's name on one of them, and contrived to retain possession of it. It proved to be a letter, and it found a full confession of his wife's infidelity, and her acceptance of a proposition from Kaufkolz to elope. The letter was a copy of the original, which the now enraged husband demanded of his wife yesterday. After some hesitation she gave her husband a full confession of her guilt.

Williams procured a large old-fashioned, horseman's pistol, loaded it heavily with powder and buckshot, and went to No. 41 Owen street about half past twelve o'clock. He knocked at the door, which was opened by his destined victim, who Williams placed the muzzle of the weapon to Kaufkolz's side just above the left breast, and fired. The wounded man struggled with his assailant, when Williams clubbed his pistol, and struck him over the head, cutting the scalp open in a frightful wound.

All this took place without a word exchanged on either side. Williams then dropped his pistol, and went to the house of his father-in-law. There he embraced his child with much emotion, saying, "I shall never see you again." He then came down to the jail as already narrated.

Williams converses readily about the affair, which he justifies, and indeed seems to place in so exact a parallel to the Sickles' case, that it is apparent he has studied it as a precedent. He says he "took the precaution to leave that letter" with his brother, a druggist on State near Twelfth street, which is "all he wants to clear him."

The wounded man, Kaufkolz, lies in a very critical condition.—*Chicago Press.*

FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.—We publish to-day the prospectus of the Southerner, which Messrs. S. C. & B. Mercer propose to publish in Hopkinsville, in this State. The plan of the paper is set forth in the prospectus, and not only is the plan a most excellent one, but it will most assuradly be well executed. Mr. S. C. Mercer has long been known as one of the best poets, one of the finest political and literary writers, one of the keenest wits, and one of the pleasantest humorists of the West.

The reader will see that the Southerner, with all the other merits which it will certainly possess, is to be a very cheap paper. We trust that it will at once find its way into thousands of families. It has our heartiest recommendation, and we have very seldom recommended any publication with so much pleasure.

☞ Gen. John B. Plauche, a gallant veteran and much esteemed citizen of New Orleans, died last week greatly regretted. His funeral was attended by an imposing number of citizens, and he received all the honors due to his past services and chivalrous valor in the cause of his country during the campaign of 1814-15.

☞ Our Frankfort correspondent gives some of the doings of the Democratic State convention. We learn verbally it was the impression at Frankfort that the convention would not recommend any of the aspirants for Presidential honors.

[Reported expressly for the Louisville Journal.]

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, SATURDAY Jan. 7, 1860.

In the Senate, the report of the Institution for the Education of the Blind was presented, and 1800 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fisk offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the absence of B. Selby, the Clerk of the Senate, he having been absent four days, without the Senate being *officially* informed of the cause, and report what action is necessary.

Mr. Rhea offered a substitute to declare the office vacant, and to elect Dr. J. R. Hawkins to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Read moved to strike out the name of Dr. Hawkins and to insert the name of Jno. C. Wickliffe.

The amendments were rejected, the original resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Andrews, Whittaker, and Read appointed the committee.

Messages were received from the Governor in relation to the Washington Monument, and transmitting the Treasurer's bond—referred. Also, a message nominating Notaries Public—confirmed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill making persons liable for false representations.

Mr. Pennebaker offered an amendment to make the bill to apply only to licensed auctioneers.

The bill and amendment were laid on the table.

A number of leaves were granted, and the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, the 10th inst.

In the House, several petitions and one memorial were presented and appropriately referred.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. Gudgell—A bill regulating the powers and duties of county attorneys.

Same—A bill to amend the laws in relation to the jury fund.

Same—A bill to amend the Criminal Code.

Same—A bill to amend the laws on the subject of gaming.

Same—A bill to prevent free negroes from coming into this State

Mr. Riddell—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Fogle—A bill providing for removing the free negroes from this Commonwealth.

Mr. Brown—A bill to increase the salary of the Librarian.

Mr. Dobyns—A bill taxing unlawful weapons.

Same—A bill to encourage the use of steam on Turnpikes and other roads.

Mr. Burdett—A bill to amend sec. 770 of Civil Code of Practice.

Same—A bill to amend sec. 110 of the Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. Dunlap—A bill to amend the law as to County Surveyors.

Mr. Green—A bill to charter the Northeastern Kentucky Mechanical and Agricultural Association.

Mr. Armstrong—A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Same—A bill to increase the fees of examiners in certain cases.

Mr. Cleary—A bill to amend sec. 107, Civil Code of Practice.

Same—A bill to amend sec. 392, Civil Code of Practice.

Same—A bill to provide for the publication of Sheriff's sales, &c., in the newspapers.

Mr. Lyne—A bill to establish a Normal School.

Mr. Lannom—A bill to amend the law in relation to tippling.

Same—A bill to furnish certain books to Judges of Quarterly Courts.

Same—A bill to furnish the Revised Statutes to those clerks, &c., whose copies have worn out.

Mr. Leach—A bill to amend the law in relation to Assessors, and increasing their fees.

Mr. Geiger.—A bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky Savings Bank.

Same—A bill to allow railroads to contract with express companies for the transmission of freight.

Same—A bill for the benefit of County Surveyors.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Mechanics' Bank.

Mr. Carlisle—A bill to amend the road laws of this Commonwealth.

Same—A bill to repeal the laws exempting firemen from serving on juries.

Same—A bill to amend sec. 190, of Civil Code.

Mr. Thomas—A bill to amend secs. 669 and 670, Civil Code.

Same—A bill to regulate the duties of County and Commonwealth Attorneys.

Same—A bill to increase the fees of Constables in certain cases.

Same—A bill to increase the fees of Jailers.

Mr. Rice—A bill regulating the fees of Master Commissioners.

Same—A bill to regulate the manner of selecting Grand and Petit Juries.

Mr. Lackey—A bill to regulate the collection of the revenue and county levy.

Mr. Ewing—A bill to remove free negroes from Kentucky.

Same—A bill requiring the Surveyors to keep their books and office at the county seats.

Mr. Wolfe—A bill to charter the Louisville Printing Company.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Board of Commissioners of the Louisville Court House.

Same—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Louisville House of Refuge.

The House then passed a number of local bills.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the bond of James H. Garrard, State Treasurer.

Also transmitting a letter and address from the Directors of the Washington National Monument Association—which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

After which the House took a recess until 2½ o'clock. J. M. T.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

The Democratic State Convention—Irrepressible Conflict—Committee on Resolutions, &c.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Jan. 9, 1859.

The "glorious 8th," or rather its alternative, was welcomed in this morning by a national salute. To the ears of many drowsy listeners this was an unnecessary provocative, for they had been kept awake by the "ungodly revelry and joyous mirth" that made night hideous. But I will state here that a prominent landlord and his barkeeper said this morning there was not a single drunken man in Frankfort yesterday. You may mark that down as a white fib!

Yesterday—the Sabbath though it was—there were held at least a dozen Democratic gatherings. There were speeches, and resolutions, and sentiments, and a clapping of hands, and all other manifestations of "noise and confusion." I regret to chronicle any such disregard for the Sabbath as was evinced, but I cannot forego mentioning how deacons, and elders, and bishops celebrated a day so holy as that.

After spending the whole of yesterday and last night in quarrelling, the Convention assembled this morning. There are seventy-three counties fully represented.

Ex-Governor Meriwether was placed in the chair.

There was a most immense crowd, filling galleries, lobbies, the floor, and every accessible place in the Representatives' Chamber.

A member moved to change the place of meeting to the front of the State House, and that twenty-five bonfires be built to keep the Democracy warm.

It was proposed to amend by adding a barrel of Bourbon to assist in generating caloric.

Both propositions were voted down, although there is no question about the need felt for more stimulants.

A committee on resolutions, composed of two from each district, was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1st. G. W. Silvertooth, Hickman; J. P. McGoodwin.

2d. Charles Eaves, Q. C. Shanks.

3d. C J. Walton, John Burman.

4th. John A. Burton, D. W. Jones.

5th. John A. Graves, Marion; C. C. Smedley, Mercer.

6th. John M. Rice, Floyd; Richard Burton.

7th. Joshua F. Bullitt, Isaac Caldwell.

8th. G. W. Johnson, Scott; Richard Hawes, Bourbon.

9th. John C. Mason, Bath; R. H. Forrester, Mason.

10th. Thornton F. Marshall, Bracker; J. G. Carlisle, Kenton.

Col. Caldwell introduced a series of resolutions fixing the rates of votes, how the delegates and electors from the State at large are to be voted for, and that the propositions referring to the platform were to be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

The several delegations from the various districts have been busy all morning selecting their delegates to Charleston. Feuds of the intensest character prevail in all and each.

In fact it is impossible to estimate the great differences existing, which Col. Caldwell of Louisville this morning, while confessing, said were most embarrassing. So they will prove. And this reminds me of an anecdote. Some one suggested that Jas. B. Beck of Lexington, being the law partner of the Vice President, should not be sent to Charleston. A Democrat quietly responded that it would be well then for Col. George Alfred Caldwell to hold his horses, as he was the brother of a son-in-law of Mr. Guthrie. So the wires work. In the meanwhile Mr. Guthrie, with the immense strength alleged for him, is of no especial importance in the convention.

I shall telegraph you concerning the evening's convention. SE DE KAY.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 9, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Leabo et ux vs Cochran, Bullitt; reversed.
Young vs. Parsons, Campbell; reversed.
Caswell vs. Daniel, Campbell; reversed.
Hawthorn vs Gaylord's adm'r, Campbell; affirmed.
Decourcey vs Dicken, Campbell; affirmed.
Webster vs Wilshire, Kenton; affirmed.

ORDERS.

William Alexander, of Meade, and O. D. McManama, of Grant, admitted attorneys.
Alexander vs Percifull, Meade; affidavit filed.
Grew vs Simon et al., Kenton; continued.
Vattier vs Greer et al., Kenton; continued.
Luke vs Tibbatts, Campbell;
Moreman vs Dillon, Campbell;
Keith vs Dean & Co., Campbell;
Sherley & Bell vs Bentley, Meade;
Martin, Owen, & Co. vs Lowery, Breckinridge;
Beard vs Helm, Breckinridge; were argued.
Combs vs Jeff. Pd Drain. Co., Jefferson; argument continued by Morris for appellant.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

RAILROAD MEETING IN WASHINGTON CO., KY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Washington county, Ky., held at the courthouse in Springfield on Friday, the 6th of January, 1860, to take into consideration the importance and practicability of constructing a railroad from Bardstown to Danville—

On motion, Dr. R.C. Palmer was called to the chair and Jas. P. Barbour appointed secretary.

Several short speeches were then made by the President and other members of the meeting showing the necessity and value of the undertaking, the length and probable cost of the road, its connection with other roads, its commercial value, &c., &c., and the resources that would be brought to bear for its construction.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee, viz: R. J. Browne, Hugh McElroy, William E. Riley, C. T. Cunningham, R. C. Palmer, James P. Barbour, and E. L. Davison, to correspond with persons in the various localities interested in the enterprise, with a view of collecting facts to be reported at a subsequent meeting; and also for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature in regard to a charter.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the Secretary to the Louisville, Bardstown, and Danville papers for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. C. PALMER, President.

JAS. P. BARBOUR, Secretary.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Senate—Messrs. Seward and Douglas appeared in their seats. The attendance was slim.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada. Referred.

Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill to establish a government printing office.

Mr. Davis introduced bills to facilitate the enlistment of soldiers in the army, to fix the pay and regulate the allowance of the officers of the army, and promote the efficiency of the army by the retiring of disabled and inferior officers; all of which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of a committee of the people of Boston against the removal of the postoffice.

Mr. Lane offered a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence of Gen. Winfield Scott and Gen. Harney in regard to the Island of San Juan. Adopted.

Mr. Slidell introduced a bill to prohibit the issue and circulation of bank notes in the District of Columbia of a less denomination than $50. Referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Iverson offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what portion of the sum appropriated under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo for the payment of the claims of American citizens remains unexpended. Adopted.

Mr. Mallory presented a memorial from the citizens of Charleston for the establishment of a steamship line from Charleston to Havana—referred.

Mr. Foster being excused from the special committee on the Houmas land grant, on motion of Mr. Toombs that committee was reduced to four.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate a statement of the exports, imports, and tonnage of the British North American provinces, distinguishing Canada from the others—adopted.

Mr. Dickinson, of Connecticut, addressed the Senate in opposition to the President's recommendation in regard to the Armistead claim, going into a lengthy history of the case. He contended that there was no legal claim upon this Government. Slaves had never been recognized as property nationally, but only locally. He quoted the letter of President Monroe in support of his position, and read from Spanish and other laws to show that slaves could not be considered as property. He also quoted an opinion of Justice Storrs.

Mr. Iverson moved to take up Mr. Pugh's resolution offered last week. Carried.

Mr. Iverson said the Senator from Ohio charged him with having advocated in 1848, while a member of the lower house, the doctrine of popular sovereignty. He admitted it, but he had repented and recanted his error. He now regarded it the duty of Congress to protect, by enactment, slavery in the Territories, and denied the right of Congress to prohibit slavery therein. He then explained his action on the Oregon bill of 1848, and went into the history of the legislation of Congress since 1848 on this subject. In the course of his remarks Mr. Iverson denounced Douglas and the Northern Democracy generally as occupying a position as objectionable as that of the Wilmot-Proviso Republicans. He would not vote for Douglas if he were nominated at Charleston on the Cincinnati platform, and favored a dissolution in case of the election of a Black Republican President.

House.—Mr. Winslow asked Mr. Gartrell, who was entitled to the floor, to give way for a call of the House.

Mr. Gartrell said that, although he wished to trespass on the House but a short time today, if his friends desired it and thought there was a prospect of organizing, he would cheerfully yield the floor for the purpose of voting, with the understanding that he was entitled to the floor when the discussion was resumed.

The House called for a vote.

It appears that the only members absent without a pair were Florence, Hindman, and Taylor.

Mr. Winslow moved that the House proceed to vote. Agree to, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 219—necessary to a choice, 110. Sherman 105; Hamilton 88; Gilmer 22; Clark and Adrian voted for Reynolds and Gilmer for Stokes.

Mr. Hamilton voted for Mr. Winslow. Messrs. Florence, Mills, and Hindman, who were absent at the call of the House, subsequently appeared and voted.

Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, voted for Mr. Gilmer, but said when his vote was necessary to elect a good conservative Democrat it should not be wanting. If his friends in the Southern Opposition had voted for Mr. Hamilton on Saturday that gentleman could have been elected.

Mr. Scott said he got out of a sick bed to vote for Mr. Hamilton, not knowing that he had been paired off with Mr. Pottle.

The House again proceeded to vote with the following result:

Whole number of votes 219—necessary to a choice 110—Sherman 105, Hamilton 88, Gilmer 19, Reynolds 3, scattering 4.

Another ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes 219—necessary to a choice 110—Sherman 105, Hamilton 88, Gilmer 18, Reynolds 3, Hickman 2, scattering 3.

Messrs. Adrian and Clark, of New York, and Riggs voted for Mr. Reynolds, and Messrs. Carter and Haskin voted for Mr. Hickman. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

One of the bills introduced by Senator Davis today authorizes the Secretary of War to issue to any State or Territory, on application of the Governor thereof, such arms as may be spared, provided an amount sufficient to replace them by fabrication be deposited; and also proposes to restore the military superintendency of the national armories.

The Southern Opposition who voted for Mr. Hamilton were Messrs. Butler, Bouligny, Hardeman, Moore of Ky., and Vance. The remainder of them supported Mr. Gilmer in company with Mr. Briggs. Messrs. Adrian, Clark of N. Y., and Riggs voted for Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Barr voted for Mr. Davis, of Ind. Messrs. Haskin and Carter voted for Mr. Hickman; Mr. Gilmer for Mr. Helton, and Mr Hamilton for Mr. Keitt. This was the case at the last ballot today. Mr. Morris, of Pa., once voted for Mr. Gilmer and then returned to Mr. Sherman.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

Via Valparaiso, later news has been received from Buenos Ayers.

After Gen. Urquiza's victory over Mitre, he marched to Buenos Ayers, where he was met by a committee of citizens and a friendly agreement entered into by them, of which the following are the leading points:

Buenos Ayers to form part of the Argentine confederation;

A union to be convoked and examine the national constitution;

The home and foreign debt of Buenos Ayers to be recognized as a national debt;

Urquiza to retire with his army within two weeks after the signing of the treaty;

A general and absolute amnesty to be granted.

Alzira had resigned the government of Buenos Ayers and was replaced by Lavalle.

The agitation throughout the country had ceased, and affairs generally had a more favorable aspect.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Lieut. Col. May, late a lieutenant in the U. S. army, died in this city yesterday. Col. May greatly distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto, Rasaca de la Palma, Cerro Gordo, the taking of Monterey, and the siege of Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says a conference was held yesterday of the delegates of the South Americans, anti-Lecomptonites, and Democrats, at which it was agreed to vote down Mr. Hickman's plurality proposition on the belief that it would exclude Sherman. No agreement was reached on the Speaker or other officers, but the opinions expressed made apparent a perfect fusion of the three elements on Mr. Hamilton was not practicable. The conference was composed of Messrs. Winslow and McRae, Democrats, Hill and Mallory, South Americans, and Clark and Riggs, anti-Lecomptonites.

Mr. Wm. E. Burton, the distinguished comedian, who has for some time been ill of disease of the heart, was so low yesterday that some of his friends feared he might not live throughout last night.—Very slight hopes, it is said, are now entertained of his ultimate recovery.

Lawrence Feneyck, a seafaring man, voluntarily delivered himself into custody for the murder of James Quinn, on board a ship on North river, on the 26th of November last. A man named Downing is now in the Toombs awaiting his trial for the same offense, having been accused of it by Quinn before his death.

On Saturday morning the percussion cap factory, on Carroll street, near First, owned by Dr. Isaac Goldworth, exploded, killing instantly a young man named Hallenbrock, the only person on the premises at the time.

The Times says that Rev. D. McLintock, of this city has been invited to take charge of the American Chapel in Paris, and that he has indicated his acceptance of the invitation. As our readers are aware, Mr. Seeley, the officiating clergyman there, returned to this country several weeks since.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

OPPOSITION MEETING IN BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Opposition party of Breckinridge county, William W. Moorman was called to preside and Gideon P. Jolly appointed Secretary.

On motion, Alfred Allen, Milton Board, G. P. Jolly, Robert Payne, and David C. Gannaway were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, who, through their chairman, reported the following:

WHEREAS, There has never been a time in the history of our country which called as loudly on the patriotism of its citizens as the present. Threatened as it is with disunion and dissensions, certain attendants, universal bankruptcy, civil war, and servile insurrection, it becomes the bounden duty of all men who love their country and their firesides better than party organizations, to band themselves together, and at once, for the preservation of that country and the strengthening the bonds of national union. The rebuking of selfish demagogues who build up their own political fortunes by keeping alive sectional jealousies and useless discussions of exciting sectional questions. For the establishment of good-will and brotherly kindness among the people of the different sections of the Union, for the cure of fanaticism, for the punishment of traitors, for the protection of citizens, communities, and institutions, for the substitution of patriots in the place of demagogues, and for the unfolding and uprearing of our country's flag, its stars and stripes undivided. We the Opposition party of Breckinridge county declare,

That we approve of the proposed meeting of the Opposition party in this time and place, declaring that the party to be eminently conservative in all its views; that it is not responsible for the unhappy state of feeling now existing in the Northern and Southern sections of the confederacy; and that its prime plea and leaders are well calculated to pour oil on the troubled waters and restore peace to this distracted country. That to this end, while we pride in our party name and organization, yet we are ready to disband as a party, if it is thought necessary to lay down the weapons of our party warfare so righteously drawn and so earnestly wielded, and to devote ourselves to the preservation of the Government rather than to the exposure of party ambition, party heresies, and party corruptions. We deny that these sectional jealousies can be quenched by either the Republican or Democratic parties, and declare that it can only be done in an organization and with a name under which the conservative men of the country of all parties can meet and act for the good of the whole country. We charge that the present unhappy condition of things has been brought about by the policy and the action of the Republican and the Democratic parties, and by them alone. Wherefore, we arraign the Republican party for interfering with their Southern brethren about the institution of slavery, it being an institution which in no wise concerns them—for incouraging the publication of incendiary documents and causing them to be distributed in the South; to exciting slaves to rebellion and indiscriminate murder; for encouraging slaves to flee from the bondage in which they are *legally* held and for resisting the laws of the United States when their recapture is attempted.

We arraign the Democratic party, which has had possession of the Government and its powers for so many years, that instead of quieting discontent its leaders have wilfully blown the flames of discord until they have become a raging fire—for pretending to be the only friend of the South, and then to carry favor with the North, denying the South a constitutional right recognized by the highest judicial tribunal in the land—for the enriching of partisans at the expense of Government, and for wasting the public funds in rewarding party services, thus increasing public expenditures in a time of profound peace, and when retrenchment is aimed at under the instruction and command of an outraged people, retrenching in those departments which give substantial blessings to the people.

We condemn John Brown's bloody foray into our mother State, Virginia—we call it *treason* and him a *traitor*, and declare that all who encouraged him in his mad enterprise, or sympathised with him in his defeat, deserve the same justice, the same fate, and the same gallows accorded to him and his followers at Charlestown.

We approve of the stand taken by that Spartan band, the Opposition members in Congress, in the attempt to elect a Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We are proud of our champions, Joshua F. Bell and Capt James S. Jackson, for the manner in which they defended our principles in the last summer's campaign, and although they were defeated in that contest, their gallant bearing extorted the admiration of their foes, and all that all felt that they deserved success.

We appoint Alfred Allen, D.C. Gannaway, J. B. Bruner, D. Hambleton, E. R. Pence, F. Fraize, Thos. O. Moorman, Wm. Davidson, E. H. Mercer, J. R. Malin, Thos. J. Jolly, Gideon P. Jolly, E. D. Crawford Edward McGlothlin, James R. Dowell, Elijah Board, Warren Bruner, John D. Thomas, P. V. Duncan, Joel Atkinson, Chas. Alexander, Hardin Alexander, Frazer Horsely, Samuel Parks, Reuben D. Compton, Wm. W. Moorman, Thomas Miller, E. R. Eskridge, John Miller, Robert Payne, Milton Board, and A. Carman, and all others in the county opposed to Democratic rule, to sectional discord, and national destruction, delegates to the Convention, trusting that its deliberations may result in the good of the people and the glory of the nation.

The resolutions being read, on motion, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of D. C. Gannaway, the Opposition papers in Kentucky are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and then, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. W. MOORMAN, Chairman.

G. P. JOLLY, Secretary.

January 2d, 1860.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

[illegible]

DRUGS! DRUGS!

[illegible]

THE SHELBY NEWS FOR 1860.

[illegible]

LUNAR LIGHT

Coal Oil Lamps, Lard Oil and Fluid Lamps.

[illegible]

COAL OIL.

[illegible]

COAL OIL LAMPS, ONLY 50 CENTS EACH!

[illegible]

CARTER & BUCHANAN, Garden & Grass Seeds

[illegible]

THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK;

[illegible]

Louisville Chemical Works.

[illegible]

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Kentucky Machine Works. J. O. CAMPBELL & CO.

[illegible]

1860. AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL

[illegible]

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

[illegible]

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY SINCE ALL, OLD & YOUNG AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,

[illegible]

GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

[illegible]

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

[illegible]

HOWARD & MIDDLETON,

[illegible]

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

☞We will answer the inquiries of our "Snow-Down" correspondent next week.

☞The remarks below, on pastures and stock, we cut from the Ohio Farmer. They are said to have been made by men of experience in the rearing and grazing of stock; which gives the matter of shade in pastures an importance in a pecuniary view that we have never attached to it. We have been led to believe that the cattle-parks of Kentucky were unrivalled in the production of beef. What is the opinion of our extensive stock raisers in Kentucky? Will they enlighten their brethren through the Journal?

PASTURES AND STOCK.—The members of the Ohio State Society, at their annual meeting last week, at Columbus, discussed the subject of grasses, pastures, the value of shade, and many other topics. We noted down what was said, and here it is. A large majority of the graziers think that stock should not be changed from one pasture to another; that if a farmer has one hundred acres of pasture, the division fences should be thrown down. Most of these same gentlemen think that shade prevents cattle from fattening—that they will lie in the shade when they ought to be eating, and are more troubled with flies in the shade than in the sun.

J. O. B. Renick, Franklin, thinks shade trees in a pasture a nuisance. Stock will go into the shade, and lie until hunger drives them out. This is the opinion of A. B. Dickinson, of New York, one of the largest graziers in the country. Blue grass is the best for cattle, and is capable of being grown in any part of Ohio. Red-top has been a disadvantage in Marion county.

Mr Seymour, of Ross—Cattle will fatten better confined to one pasture. Shade is a disadvantage. Those grazed in the sun, stand driving better. Their fat is more solid and better. Cattle become restive when changed. Flies annoy cattle more in the shade than in the sun. Grazed in the sun, they weigh better.

James M. Trimble, of Highland—Don't mix stock. Thinks sheep and cattle do badly together. Blue grass is the best. Can't grow blue grass in Fairfield county. It is sandy, free stone land, without lime. Red-top grows well there. Prefers one pasture, without change, and without shade. The pasture limits should not be too large, for stock will travel all over it. For milk, a change is good.

Col. Messenger of Marion.—Frequent changes are best for milk; but no change for beef, and no shade.

Col. Spencer, Geauga.—For cheese there should be no change. It always diminishes the curd. Where sheep and cattle are kept together, the cattle do badly. With us, blue grass does badly.

Mr Wm. M. Trimble, Hillsboro, renovates old meadows by harrowing and re-seeding.

Mr. Jamieson, of Harrison, wishes to know whether shade is good for sheep. [That it is, is agreed on all hands.—ED.]

W. H. Ladd.—The best time to sow timothy is the fall, and clover in spring, say 10th April. Sow timothy just after the wheat. Favors shade for sheep.

Chester Palmer, Geauga.—A large range is best. Thinks shade adds to the comfort of cattle and sheep. Has had difficulty in making his timothy stick. Sows timothy last of August, half a bushel to the acre. Does well.

Col. Alsdorff, of Licking.—I am a grazier. Keep from forty to fifty head of cattle to feed. Part of my pastures blue grass; part of timothy and clover; put upon the blue grass first in the spring; then on my timothy and clover, when the latter begins to shoot. I sell my cattle in June. Save my blue grass for fall pasture. Feed corn and hay once a day in the winter. Feed corn on dry sod, ground in the shock. Sow grass seed behind the harrow, and clover in the spring, say from the 1st to the 15th of March. When I sowed clover in the fall, it perished. It has been convenient for me to use small fields, of fifteen or twenty acres. I have looked on shade as a benefit. But this matter is all new to me. Don't think cattle do well with sheep.

W. H. Ladd, Jefferson.—I have one hundred acres of pasture; it is best to throw down the division fences, and let all my stock go together. It is no disadvantage to other stock to pasture sheep with them. It may be so in a small range, but not in a large one. Then, by having a large range, they have the choice of a variety of grasses; and so with other animals. Then there is the vast saving of fences. You can take into your fields, woodland, and springs.

T. C. Jones, of Delaware.—If the object is milk, it is best to change. Clover and timothy are better for milk than blue grass. Blue grass is best for fat or beef. In a blue grass pasture, a large range is best. But I doubt about this in clover and timothy. I have improved my pasture greatly by spreading manure on it in the fall. Use new muck without preparation to great advantage. I think pastures should not be plowed up. Old pastures are more nutritious. Have used coarse manure on my wheat fields to great advantage.

Mr. Gardner, of Lucas.—Is it better to seed new land before or after plowing? The dairy pastures of the Western Reserve are failing. Many of these were sowed before plowing. Is not the failure because the leaf mold has become exhausted, and the surface packed? Crops of grain, hay, or beef exhaust the soil. How to supply this exhaustion is an important matter.

Mr Humrickhouse, of Coshocton.—At home I cultivate only eighteen acres. They are outlots on which I live—five nursery, seven pasture, three mow. Pasture has not been plowed for thirteen years. I have two horses, two cows, and sixteen sheep. All run together. The older a sod gets the better, if the exhaustion is supplied. Seeding *new* land in August without plowing is a good plan.

Mr. Taggert, of Wayne.—I will admit that we cannot make beef in shade so well as in the sun; but I am in favor of shade trees. It is more humane to the animals. Thirteen cattle died by sun stroke near me last summer. I plow my wheat land in June; stir in August or September; sow timothy behind the drill; sow a bushel to a bushel and a half on ten acres; sow clover seed on the same ground in March; one bushel to ten acres. It will not set well if the spring be dry. I thresh over two thousand bushels of wheat. Now raise pork; put corn worth forty cents into pork at $5, and make money; set the frost-bitten meadows in October by harrowing. Great advantage in harrowing in spring, and then roll. Timothy never misses in October. I am not in favor of keeping hogs long to make them to weigh 300. I keep a sleeping and dining room for my hogs, warm and clean. Thus I save one third of the feed. Don't crowd my hogs with feed. Get corn meal and scald. Have such hogs as mature early. Keep them till May and ring them, and turn them into the clover field. Give them a little corn. Leave them there until the first of September, just when the corn begins to harden. Cut up corn and throw to them three times a day; more value in your corn and stalk then than afterwards. One bushel of corn in September will fatten more than one and a half bushels in December. A hog will pay for good keep as well as a horse or ox. Kill November 15th. Don't like Suffolks.

Dr. Townsend believes in shade. Thinks the instincts of animals may be trusted, and I would supply them fully. Long-wooled sheep must have shade. Exercise diminishes the amount of butter, but increases the amount of cheese.

☞We have witnessed the operation of a similar improvement to the one spoken of below, and should think that in land where the subsoil is of a tenacious clay it would be the very one to experiment with on our western farms, where there are no stones to interfere. The success of the experiment described is certainly remarkable. We think one great difficulty with all new implements is that we expect too much of them, and do not exercise proper care in our trials of them.

Mole Plows.—In compliance with a promise made in the fall of 1858, I give you the result of experiments in the way of underdraining with Emerson's Mole Plow or Ditcher.

"Mr. Johnson's" answer to my letter of inquiry, published in the Farmer, did not reach me until I had purchased the implement, with the right to use it; else I should have hesitated, and perhaps not bought it. Having witnessed the operation of the Ditcher, drawn by a pair of cattle, cutting at the rate of 125 rods of ditch, 3 feet 4 inches deep, in a single day; comparing this work with friend Johnson's statement of a 20 horse power engine being required to operate it, I came to the conclusion that my friend, in his great zeal as the advocate of tile drainage, could not appreciate the mole plow as a substitute. This, coupled with the cost of tile drains, on a farm of over 1,700 acres, four fifths of which requires underdraining, deterred me from the use of tile, and induced me to give the mole plow at least a fair trial before throwing it aside. To accomplish this, I purchased an accurate instrument to begin with—an engineer's level—and with it ascertained the level of the land to be drained.

The farm lies on Rattlesnake, the creek running through it from north to south, parallel with, and at about 75 rods from the east, and 350 to 400 rods from the west line of the survey. There being but little fall to the creek, and the banks low, I had some difficulty in procuring the necessary fall to my open drains, to give a free outlet to underdrains, confining my operations to some 230 acres of prairie land on the west bank of the creek. I laid out my open ditches from the creek west, staking them off at every six rods, and marking the depth of cut and width of ditch on each stake. In this way I laid off 685 rods of open ditch, at 80 rods apart, varying in depth from four to six feet, and in width from six to eight feet, allowing for slope of banks one and three-fourths feet to one foot in height, which was let by contract at 65 cents per rod, and finished in October, 1858. The underdrains were cut in March, April and May. My son superintending the work, he laid off his drains with the level, staking them off more with the view of tapping the wetest portions of land between the open ditches, than a regard to straight lines, or thorough underdraining; in this way, with the ditcher, two yoke of cattle and two men, in sixteen days he put in 1590 rods of underdrain, at a depth of three feet four inches, and at a cost of $65.

At the time of running the mole plow, the surface of the ground was covered with water, from one to six inches deep. The surface soil to the depth of from one to two and a half feet is a black clay, or loam, rather a compact, tenacious soil; the subsoil is a close, compact, yellow clay, to the depth of from three to five feet. We followed the ditcher with a large Illinois sod plow, a steel plow on wheels, drawn by three yoke of cattle, one of Garret and Cotman's steel sod plows, a No. 8, drawn by three horses, and four steel sod plows, same make as No. 4, with a pair of horses each, and broke the sod up from six to eight inches deep, turning the furrows flat, which was first harrowed (200 acres of it) with the furrows, and then crosswise. It was then marked out, four feet apart, and with Brown's Illinois corn planter planted in corn, checkered so as to be cultivated both ways. During the time of planting, we broke some 30 acres which had been partially underdrained; the sod being tough and the ground very dry, it broke up rough and uneven, so much so that it was planted (without harrowing or marking out), about the 2nd to the 4th of June.

Our first planting was finished the 23d of May. On the 4th of June, it was up (with the exception of what cut worms destroyed) and from six inches to sixteen high. The frost on the morning of the 5th laid it all level with the ground. The largest corn seemed to be most injured; and on the 6th, the work of plowing up and replanting was commenced and continued until the two hundred acres were all replanted. The crop was worked three times over with double shovel plows; the fourth and last time, with single shovels. The thirty acres last planted were not cultivated in any way. The weather from May 23d to September 10th was warm and dry—not to exceed half an inch of rain fell during that time. The corn was all cut up, and put in shocks twelve hills square, making about twenty-three shocks to the acre. We have husked over one hundred shocks and feel confident that the entire crop on the two hundred acres will average 60 bushels per acre; and the thirty acres not cultivated will yield forty bushels per acre. The underdrains all performed their work well, up to the middle of July, when they began to fail, and by the 1st of August were perfectly dry. I have been on the farm from the 3d up to the 25th of November, during which time we had several hard rains; and I have examined the outlets to all of the underdrains, which, without a single exception, are passing off large quantities of water.

From a close observation, during the summer, I am satisfied that the underdrains were quite as important to the growing crop during the drouth, from May to September, as they were in carrying off the surplus water in the spring; and I am equally certain that the increase of crop, resulting from draining, is all of twenty bushels per acre, which would leave the account stand thus: Six hundred and eighty-five rods open ditch, at sixty-five cents per rod, $445,25. One thousand five hundred rods of underdrain cost $65. Use of ditcher, wear and tear $25,75. Entire cost, $536. Cr., by twenty bushels of corn, on two hundred and thirty acres, give four thousand six hundred bushels, at 25 cents, $1,150; showing a profit of $626 in favor of the mole plow, in a single year. It would seem superfluous to give the details of so plain an operation, as I have done, yet I am aware of the fact that, in many instances, in the immediate neighborhood of my farm, the use of the mole plow has been condemned from the fact of improper use, not procuring sufficent outlet, running the ditches too shallow, and failing to reach the clay sub-soil with the mole. I have no faith in the use of the implement, without a clay sub-soil for the mole to operate in. Otherwise the aperture made by the mole will cave, and fill up. I have purchased an additional ditcher, and intend to carry on my operations until I have underdrained my farm, at least all that portion requiring drainage.—J. M. TRIMBLE.

Ohio Farmer.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE PLOW.—ARTIFICIAL GRASSES FOR ROTATION AS FERTILIZERS.—THE EMBEDDING PLOW.

Except in the system of "high farming" in which special manures are applied to meet defects in the soil, it is now received as an axiom among experienced farmers that any system of rotation in crops ameliorates the soil in proportion to the number of plants embraced in the course and the diversity of their habits of feeding; and it is urged that red clover (Irifolium Prætense,) the most popular of the artificial grasses used as fertilizers in any system of rotation, ought not to be repeated oftener than once in eight to twelve years; that in any four or five year course, if clover were embraced in the first series, some one of the culiniferous grasses ought to be substituted for it in a second series; thus alternating in order to have subsoilers in one course and surface feeders in the next. In this way alone can farmers realize the hope of again seeing those luxuriant and gorgeous displays of living green and pink with which the fields of Kentucky were carpeted some forty years ago, when clover was first introduced into the State. But supposing the fact established that there is a necessity for this alternation between deep-rooted and surface-feeding grasses, still a great difficulty attends the selection of those best fitted for such a purpose among the culiniferous tribes. There is not, so far as I know, among them all one variety very palatable to stock which is not either too slow in maturing or too poor in the production of fibrous matter to serve well the purposes of a fertilizer in any common system of rotation. Public opinion seems to accord to orchard grass (Dactylis Glomerata) the greatest number of desirable requisites. It matures early and makes a heavy growth; it is therefore well fitted for any course of rotation with a short series. It is not, however, greedily devoured by any of the classes of stock, and is above all very hard to get out of the way of a succeeding crop; and it is to aid in solving this acknowledged difficulty that I propose to give my experience with orchard grass and with the "*Embedding Plow*." With the habits of orchard grass I have been familiar for more than thirty years. For a few months after vegetating it is tender, but, when once fairly growing, no other grass can root it out; the blades put forth from a fleshy substance in nature though not in form like a hyacinth bulb, and from a ring or collar at the bottom of this fleshy substance the offsets are formed which by continued multiplication form those large tufts observable in fields of orchard grass. This bulb-like nature of the roots of the plant make it very tenacious of life. For a crop of winter wheat a field in orchard grass should be plowed in July, so that the vitality of these fleshy substances may be parched up by a midsummer sun. If winter plowed for a corn or root crop, far the best practice is to plow in such a manner as to bury the whole plant, roots and blades, entirely beneath the subsoil. In this connection I might add that it has been far easier to get my consent to adopt the practice of embedding orchard grass sward beneath a stratum of the subsoil than it has been to procure the proper implement with which to perform the operation. I have for many years owned the Double Illinois Plow, an implement with two shares on the same beam—the first share cutting a thin slice of sod and turning it into the bottom of the furrow, whilst the share behind breaks a large slice of loose earth below the sod peeled off by the front share, and, raising it up on an inclined plane, ultimately superimposes upon the sod put at the bottom by the front share. The two shares of the Illinois plow are shaped precisely alike; the front share being smaller in size but similar in angles to that behind—a great error, in my opinion, considering how very different in character the work performed by the one is to that performed by the other.

The one working in sod, the other in loose soil, a sod plow is found with the most acute of all angles which enter into the formation of good plows; it is a wedge with too little obtuseness to break the furrow-slice and with just enough to bring the furrow-slice to that vertical position which enables the weight of the unbroken portion behind the plow to invert the balance as fast as the plow moves forward. If this same implement be removed into loose ground, it is found the particles of dirt adhere to the share and moldboard and it fails to work. If, yet again, this same share and moldboard were heated and bent so as to increase the obtuseness some six or more degrees, it would be found in plowing that work was good, whilst a little analysis would show that this change in the angle of the plow increased the speed with which the particles of dirt passed over the moldboard about fifty per cent., and, according to the laws of velocity on force, imparted twice as much to each particle to rebound when coming in contact with the share instead of adhering. No wonder that the double Illinois plow has failed to give satisfaction, and that only occasionally in ten years I have found the ground just wet enough or dry enough and the sod just of the right texture to enable it to do satisfactory work. This fall I have had a much larger area of orchard grass to prepare than usual, and, in looking about for something to bring in aid of my long-tried, though not highly approved, auxiliary, the double Illinois plow, I called on Mr. Brinly, a manufacturer of your city, and obtained, on trial, the implement mentioned at the head of this article—his embedding plow—which is one of his small sod plows in front and a large loose soil plow behind. On trial of this plow in the field, I have made some resolves that were rather unexpected. I have resolved that instead of bringing this plow in aid of the Double Illinois plow already in use, it will be my interest to excuse the latter implement from the performance of further labor on the farm. I have resolved that so long as I can command an implement so capable of performing that for which it was designed, I shall cease to consider the difficulty of preparing orchard grass sward for a crop in succession any reasonable objection to the culture of that grass, and I believe, moreover, that if Mr. Brinly, by proper dies and moulds, would prepare himself to produce implements exactly alike, he would do acceptable service to the world of orchard grass-growers. Y.

THE USE OF THE STRAW AND STALK CUTTER.—Nothing is more palpable as a general rule than that at least one-half the value of the forage crop is wasted every winter, through the unwillingness of feeders to adopt some reasonable measure of economy. Among the most important fodder crops to the farmer are the corn stalks that remain after husking has been completed. But these are very seldom used so that their full benefit is received. On the contrary, the general practice is to throw them out in whole bundles, either in mangers or in racks, and frequently on the ground, where, after the green and soft tops are picked off by the stock, the larger portion of the stalks are left to be trodden down and made into manure, if they can be. Even for this purpose, this kind of fodder is in the worst possible state when left long, and is the cause of more breakages of tools, and of more impatience and delay in getting out manure than can be repaid by its benefits as a fertilizer. From the experience we have had, and from what we know from those who have tried it, we feel pretty certain that the cutting of stalks, short, so that they can be mixed with shorts, or readily shoveled into close mangers, where the can be sprinkled with salt or brine, renders them fully twice as valuable as they were in the long state. Besides they can be all used, whereas in the long state it is safe to say that not over two-fifths is consumed by the stock.

Where the growth of corn has been heavy, and the stalks have been rank, the fodder secured will not have been less than at the rate of a ton to the acre. The whole crop, if fed long, will have been exhausted in ordinary seasons before the first of January, and the barn-yard will be littered with a lot of stuff that can neither be shoveled nor forked, nor during the cold winter months can it even be rotted so that it may be handled with ease when it is time to draw it out in the spring. Now, if we suppose that there are ten or twenty tons of this stuff fed out in this way, and on the other hand the same were passed through a cutting machine, and fed out with care, is there any practical farmer that would not say that the cut fodder was not worth double, either as feed or manure, to that which was uncut. Hence, it will readily be seen that a good cutting machine will readily pay for itself, on any farm where corn is raised, and we need not say that the same will apply to straw and hay. All the experiments yet made in the feeding of horses and cattle, seem to point out, that wherever a great saving is made in the cost of feeding it has been done by using some kind of cutting machine. We have seen enough within the past six weeks to satisfy us that the loss which occurs from attempting to feed out corn stalks without cutting is not at all over estimated when set down at one-half their value. At this rate, a farmer who has on hand, at the beginning of winter, twenty tons of corn stalks then estimated as worth $4 or $5 dollars per ton, in real practice feeds out but one half that amount, the other half being made into manure of the least valuable kind.

One of the properties of the corn stalk when cut is its power of absorption, and of holding the most valuable portions of the liquid manure of the barn-yard. In the uncut state, this property is very slight. Every one knows that a heap of well composted manure, made from cut fodder of any kind, is looked upon as a valuable acquisition. There is little trouble in handling it, in hauling it out, or in plowing it in. Besides when such manure is thus handled and plowed under, it is known that some additional value has been added to the productive process of the land, and that a quick return will be made in the crops. On the contrary, look at a heap of what is called *long* manure, as it is termed, when it is taken out in the spring; instead of holding a large proportion of liquid with which it has been saturated all the season, it has permitted nearly the whole to be drawn off. The stalks are not full of valuable salts, in a fit sate to promote the growth of the young crops, or to aid in maturing those full grown. It is nothing but discolored straw or long corn stalks, as tough, and more difficult to manage and handle than when taken from the stack and but little fitted to aid in bringing a money return to the pocket of the farmer.

Michigan Farmer.

PROTECTION OF STRAWBERRIES IN WINTER.—In protecting the strawberry there may be too much of a good thing. All varieties of this fruit that we have ever experimented with are benefited by covering. They come out in the spring earlier, and seem to start stronger. But many who are not acquainted with the habits of the plant kill them with kindness. They pile on coarse manure, straw, leaves, or fine seaweed, until the plants are smothered. While the plant is in its inactive state, there is little to prevent it from decomposing by the action of heat and moisture, like other vegetable matter. An examination of a plant taken from under a manure heap, would show that the leaves and crown had rotted.

The strawberry in its uncultivated state grows among the grasses, which, in their decay, form all the protection the plant needs. Nature provides but a light covering to shield it from the sudden changes of the atmosphere. For this purpose almost any coarse litter, pea or bean vines, corn-stalks, or seaweed, kept in place by poles or brush, are good enough. They must have air in winter as well as in summer.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

EFFECTS OF HEAT UPON MEAT.—Prof. Johnston, in his Chemistry of Common Life, says that a well cooked piece of meat should be full of its own juice or natural gravy. In roasting, therefore, it should be exposed to a quick fire, that the external surface may be made to contract at once and the albumen to coagulate before the juice has had time to escape from within. The same observations apply to boiling: when a piece of beef or mutton is plunged into boiling water, the outer part contracts, the albumen which is near the surface coagulates, and the internal juice is prevented either from being diluted or weakened by the admission of water among it. When cut up, therefore, the meat yields much gravy, and is rich in flavor. Hence, a beefsteak or mutton chop is done quickly, and over a quick fire, that the natural juices may be retained. On the other hand, if the meat be done over a slow fire, its pores remain open, the juice continues to flow from within as it has dried from the surface, and the flesh pines and becomes dry, hard, and unsavory. Or if it be put in cold and tepid water, which is afterwards brought to a boil, much of the albumen is extracted before it coagulates, the natural juices for the most part flow out, and the meat served is nearly tasteless. Hence to prepare good boiled meat it should at once be put into water already brought to a boil. But to make beef tea, mutton broth, and other beef soups, the flesh should be put in cold water, and this afterward very slowly warmed, and finally boiled. The advantage derived from simmering—a term not unfrequent in cookery books—depends very much upon the effects of slow boiling, as above explained.

VERY EXPENSIVE FEEDING.—A good-sized pair of working oxen in usual flesh, on the setting in of winter, will weigh about 3,000 pounds. As they are often kept through the winter, they will not weigh more than 2,000 pounds in the spring. The same may be said of any other full grown domestic animal. They are often allowed to fall off during the winter full one-third in weight, and this for the want of a little more and better food, and perhaps more for the want of a warm stable and a dry resting place. The consequence of this treatment is, that the owner has lost on the yoke of oxen 1,000 pounds of beef and tallow during the winter, which is worth fifty dollars. The oxen have actually consumed, to speak in significant language, have eaten up one-third of themselves to carry them through the winter; and this is not the hair and bones, for they seem to flourish under this treatment and are able to stand up for themselves. Often we feed our horned cattle in the winter on beef and tallow, our sheep on mutton, our hogs on pork and lard, and our horses on horse-flesh, all expensive articles when good hay can be purchased for less than half a cent a pound, grain for less than a cent a pound, usually, and a bushel of ruta bagas can be raised for the price of a pound of fresh beef.—*James Kingsley's Address before the Washtenaw Agricultural Society.*

☞Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, when he declared in the House of Representatives on the 15th inst., that he spoke the sentiments of the Democracy of Georgia in saying that they never would submit to the inauguration of a Republican President, awoke the indignation of the Augusta Chronicle, one of the nobly conservative papers of that State, which administered to the disunionist this stinging rebuke:

This is a sort of idle bravado and gasconade, in which demagogues and small politicians seem to have a particular fancy for indulging, and, as it is as perfectly harmless as the utterers are impotent, is very generally permitted to pass without note or comment. For every intelligent and well informed man in the State knows that Mr. Crawford does not speak the sentiments of a corporal's guard. It is a misrepresentation—a gross misrepresentation of the conservative masses of Southern men—to say that they are ready to revolutionize the government and dissolve the Union, simply because a Black Republican should be elected President—or, more properly, because a Democrat—for that is the real truth, whatever his free-soil proclivities or affinities—be defeated. The masses at the South entertain no such views. They have as much confidence in a Black Republican as a Northern Freesoil Democrat—*and they are all freesoil*—and will acquiesce in the election of one as cheerfully as the other, without the remotest idea of overturning the government because a Democrat be not elected. They will await patiently the commission of some overt act upon their rights before they make any demonstration for a disruption; and when such act is committed, *the whole people*, with scarcely an exception, will favor a dissolution of the government, and take the necessary steps to secure it *at all hazards*. This is the position of masses of Southern men, and it is well that the country, North, East, South, and West, should know it, and know also that the sentiments uttered by Mr. Crawford are entertained by a mere faction of small politicians and intriguing demagogues, who have for years been using the slavery question for political purposes and personal aggrandisement. At the South, as at the North, East, and West, the agitation of the slavery question has been made by the Democratic leaders and their late acquisitions, the stepping stone to power and place; and now, when they find that the South is about to reap the whirlwind which their own want of fidelity to her has caused, the miserable tricksters of the party hope still to ride on the popular current, by the utterance of such idle and harmless gasconade as is ascribed to Mr. Crawford. It is time the South should rise in her majesty and rid herself of these political mountebanks.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

The total number of murders committed in New York city in 1859 is 15, an increase of 5 over those of 1858; homicides 44, an increase of 14 over those of 1858, and suicides 77, an increase of 10 over those of 1858.

The number of fires in the city of New York during 1859 at which life was lost is 51, and 112 lives were lost. During the last six years the number of lives lost in burning buildings has been as follows:

	Fires.	Lives Lost.
1854	83	171
1855	62	119
1856	89	183
1857	72	158
1858	58	152
1859	51	112
Total	415	895

The losses by fire during the past year have reached the sum of $17,000,000. There were 208 fires.

The number of railroad accidents in the United States in 1859, by which life was lost, was 79, killed 129, wounded 411. This does not include accidents caused by the carelessness of travelers themselves. During the last seven years the number of lives lost by railroad accidents has been as follows:

Year.	Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
1853	138	234	496
1854	193	186	589
1855	142	116	539
1856	143	195	629
1857	126	130	530
1858	82	119	417
1859	79	129	411
Total	903	1109	3611

The number of steamboat accidents during the year 1851 is 21, persons killed 242, wounded 146. This is a decrease from those of the past year. For the past seven years the number of lives lost and persons injured by steamboat accidents, not including those which occurred at sea, was as follows:

	Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
1856	31	319	158
1854	48	587	225
1855	27	176	107
1856	29	358	127
1857	30	322	86
1858	27	300	107
1859	21	242	146
Total	213	2304	958

The following is a list of names of persons of one hundred years of age and upwards who have died in the United States during the year 1859:

Date.	Names.	State.	Age.
February 5	Philip Jesse	Virginia	120
8	Cæsar, colored	Louisiana	108
16	Aunt Kandar	New Jersey	103
18	Zelphy Schank	New Jersey	101
18	Nancy, a slave	Alabama	100
22	Sarah Mallory, colored	Virginia	105
22	Hannah Philips	New Jersey	118
27	Thomas Sweeney	Pennsylvania	112
March 14	Mary Shaughnessey	Massachusetts	112
17	Elizabeth Carter	South Carolina	101
20	Phebe Christian, colored	Ohio	110
April 25	Polly Boston, colored	Maryland	109
25	John Dickson	Ohio	100
June 22	Virginia Ford, colored	Washington	120
July 14	Anna Pope	Massachusetts	105
16	Sarah W. Hughes	Mississippi	115
August 17	Susanna Harvey	Rhode Island	100
20	James Kean	Pennsylvania	105
25	Wm. Owens	Virginia	100
Sept. 24	Wm. Sims	New York	102
28	Elizabeth Gammel	Georgia	105
October 12	John Uttinger	Tennessee	106
Novemb'r 1	Jno. Wilson	Maine	103
17	Phillis, a slave		100
Decem. 17	G. Woodhouse, colored	Virginia	110
25	Mrs. Greenly, colored	Pennsylvania	110

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Nutall vs. Weber, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Phillips vs. Story's Administrator, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Glover vs. Alexander, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Johnson vs. Bottom, Jefferson; affirmed.
Lee vs. Hemmingway, Fayette; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Alexander vs. Springfield Bank, Kenton; *spoe duces tecum* ordered.
Porter vs. Morgan's Administrator, Kenton; same order.
Clemmons vs. Scott et al, Kenton; cross appeal.
Caseji vs. Daniel, Kenton; additional record filed.
Pickett vs. Kenton County Agricultural Society, Kenton; continued.
Stephens vs. Pelly et al, Kenton;
Ward vs. Arnold, Kenton;
Webster vs. Wilshire, Kenton; were argued.
Platt's Executor vs. Platt, Boone; argument continued by Judge Johnson for appellant.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 4, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Patterson vs Miller et al, Russell; reversed.
Gray's ex'r vs Fowler's h'rs, Caldwell, reversed.

ORDERS.

Powell et al vs Tuller et al, Kenton; cross appeal granted.
Leiber et al vs Levy et al, Jefferson; petition for rehearing filed.
Pickett et al vs Kenton Ag. Soc'y, Kenton; death of A. Campbell suggested.
White vs Covington City, Kenton; continued.
Gedge & Bro. vs Covington City, Kenton; continued.
Hammer vs Covington City, Kenton; continued.
Winslow vs Covington City, Kenton;
Ball vs Worthington, Kenton;
Clayton vs Porter, Kenton;
Chenoweth vs Fielding, Lou. Ch'y;
Sherlock et al vs Perrin et al, Gallatin;
Graves vs Bush's adm'r, Boone;
Connelly vs Hughes, Boone;
Baker vs McManama, Boone;
Ward vs Leathers, Gallatin; were heard.
Platt's ex'r vs Platt, Boone; argument continued by Judge Johnson for appellant.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1859.

Day of month.	Morning.	3 o'clock P. M.	Evening.	Mean temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-gauge.	Course of wind.	Remarks.
1	67	60	50	62	29.39	1.30	w.	Cloudy.
2	39	34	30	34	29.49	1.56	n. w.	Do. ‡
3	26	30	39	29	29.80	.51	n. n. e.	Do.
4	29	33	33	32	29.58		Calm.	Do.
5	36	50	48	44	29.58		Calm.	Do.
6	57½	24	18	33	29.32	1.02	w. n. w.	Do.
7	2	12	5	6	29.70	.50	w. s. w.	Variable §
8	* 9	19	15	8	29.84		s. s. w.	Clear.
9	19	36	32	29	29.75		s. w.	Do.
10	14	41	32	29	29.88		s.	Do.
11	30	44	38	37	29.60		w. s. w.	Do.
12	31	41	37	36	29.39		s. w.	Variable.
13	21	37	34	31	29.48		n. n. w.	Clear.
14	27	30	28	28	29.54		n.	Cloudy.
15	18	34	31	28	29.59		e. n. e.	Clear.
16	20	47	40	36	29.45		e. n. e.	Variable.
17	24	33	32	33	28.89	1.02	s. w.	Cloudy.
18	33	33	32	33	29.18	.47	s. w.	Do. ‖
19	29	32	29	30	29.45		Calm.	Do.
20	24	23	21	23	29.22	.54	w. n. w.	Do. ¶
21	15	26	21	21	29.48		s. w.	Variable.
22	21	19	15	18	29.38	.26	w. n. w.	Do. 1
23	† 12½	21	19	9	29.48		s. s. w.	Do.
24	13	23	13	16	29.60		w. s. w.	Do.
25	18	43	42	34	29.42		s. s. w.	Cloudy.
26	36	50	39	42	29.[illegible]		s. w.	Clear.
27	25	38	36	33	29.62		e. n. e.	Variable.
28	33	36	34	34	29.47		Calm.	Cloudy.
29	32	36	35	34	29.30	.30	n.	Do.
30	27	34	30	30	29.47		w.	Variable.
31	2	12	9	8	29.79		w.	Do.
				.29		7.58		

* 9 degrees below zero. † 12½ below zero. ‡ sleet. § Four inches snow. ‖ ½ inch snow. ¶ Seven inches snow. 1 Two inches snow.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

Senate.—There was a very slim attendance.

Mr. Hamlin asked leave to withdraw certain petitions.

Certain private bills were read and referred.

Mr. King stated that the resolutions adopted at the Union meeting at Rochester, N. Y., had been forwarded to the United States Senators from that State and he would request that they be read. The Secretary accordingly read them.

Mr. King desired to say a few words on these resolutions. He, in presenting them, was gratified to say that the people of New York were in favor of Republican institutions and our present form of government. All parties there entertained the sentiment that the Union must and shall be preserved. That sentiment could not be turned to party account. The Union meeting which had been held had proved the strength of that sentiment, and the resolutions adopted speak for the whole people of the State. He called the attention of the Democratic Senators who had expressed disunion sentiments to the fact that these expressions of attachment came from prominent Democrats of the North.

The resolutions were laid upon the table.

Mr. Slidell moved to refer the paper on the subject of the Houmas land claim to the Committee on the Judiciary. It properly belonged to the Committee on Private Land Claims, but as the motives of himself and his colleague had been impugned, and as Mr. Benjamin was Chairman of that Committee, he desired to change its reference.

Mr. Collamer called attention to the fact that Mr. Benjamin was also on that Committee.

The subject was laid over till to-morrow.

A large number of petitions of no general interest were presented.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, desired to disclaim any intention, as imputed by the newspapers, to assail the President or his message, unless from the respectful expression of his dissent from some of his statements they considered him in that light. He entertained a strong personal regard for the President, but if he did not, his age and his long public services would have insured it. He had a right, however, in common with every citizen, to courteously express his views, and he would do so.

He called attention to that portion of the President's message which refers to the Dred Scott decision as settling the slavery agitation, but could not agree with him that the Supreme Court has done what it could. The question has not been settled, and hence a continuance of the controversy. He agreed with the President that the Supreme Court had adjudged the right of a citizen to carry slaves into a Territory and did not believe the Territorial Legislature had the power to destroy or override that decision. The President had said further that property in slaves, to his knowledge, had not been disturbed in any of the Territories. To that he disagreed. The whole course of the anti-slavery men in Kansas was to disturb the rights of slaveholders. Was it no interference with slavery in the Territories to shoot down slaveholders in cold blood, hunt them down like wild beasts, and destroy their property? The whole contest in Kansas was waged against the rights of slaveholders. The President had further said that in case of such interference the Judiciary could apply the remedy, and it was time enough to act when the interference was attempted. He thought the existing laws entirely insufficient and the time is now arrived for further legislation; and that Congress was imperatively called on to act at once. It was too late to act when the mischief was done. The President has asked you in advance to strengthen his arm to protect the persons and property of American citizens on the Isthmus, and that can be done. Why cannot the arm of the Executive and Judiciary be strengthened to protect slavery in Kansas?

Mr. Brown then went into an argument to show that the courts could not furnish protection to slavery without statutory laws. He avowed his desire for the enactment of such laws. They might call it a slave code if they pleased, but he no more asked for a slave code than others had asked for a horse code or a cow code. While he had a tongue to speak, he would demand his rights under the constitution and laws. He disavowed again any intention to assail the President, but must be he told that because he was a Democrat and the President a Democrat he must not express his views, because he might injure the Democratic party? He would see the Democratic party destroyed before he would consent to withhold the honest expression of his sentiments. He saw that without further legislation there would never be another slave Territory, and consequently no more slave States. Free Territories were pressing for admission into the Union, and it would not be long, unless slave States were admitted, before the free States would have two-thirds, sufficient to change the Constitution. That done, the purpose avowed by the Senator from New York, to crush out slavery, under constitutional forms, could be accomplished. What would become of the Dred Scott decision when the Supreme Court is in the hands of the anti slavery party? He closed by avowing himself a Union man; still, he wished to multiply the slave States, in order to preserve the Union, which our fathers had made a slaveholding one.

Mr. Doolittle referred to the great change which had come over the President's mind. Then he believed in the power of Congress over the Territories. Now he says the Supreme Court has established the right of slaveholders to carry slavery into the Territories, and neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature nor any human power could impair that decision. The men of the South had experienced an equally great change in the resolution which had been forced by what they deemed their interests. The Senator from Georgia had said, in his speech at Augusta in 1846, that there were only four men in Congress who did not hold to the power of Congress over the Territories.

Mr. Toombs corrected the statement. He referred only to the Northern Representatives.

Mr. Doolittle said the first time the doctrine was advanced that the Constitution protected slavery in the Territories was in 1847.

Mr. Toombs replied that the first attempt to protect slavery in the Territories since 1824 was in 1846, and it was defeated.

Mr. Doolittle resumed, contending that Southern men now defended slavery on the general ground that capital should own its labor, not hire it.

Mr. Chestnut denied the correctness of the statement. The South held that the true position of a negro was that of a slave.

Mr. Clay said that such a statement was wholly unfounded, and should not be made without sufficient evidence. When the Senator produced the evidence he (Mr. Clay) wanted not only garbled extracts, but the whole article.

Mr. Brown said the Senator from Wisconsin mistook the position of the South. They believed that slavery elevated the negro. Four millions of slaves occupied a higher position morally, socially, and politically than any other laborers on the globe.

Mr. Doolittle reiterated that Southern men held that capital must own labor, and referred Hammond's mudsill speech.

Mr. Chestnut said every white man in South Carolina stood on an equal footing. It was a great misconception to suppose that respectable white men at the South are not laborers. The gentleman spoke of the white laborers of the South as if he never saw one, but he now saw a free laborer of the South before him. The people of the South did not despise a white laborer. If anything, the people who did not labor suffered by the contrast.

Mr. Doolittle knew that Southern men had advanced the opinion he had before referred to.

Mr. Pugh called for the evidence.

Mr. Doolittle read an extract from the Richmond Examiner, and quoted De Bow's and other Southern journals.

Mr. Clay said the extract did not sustain the Senator's construction, garbled as it was. He wanted to see the whole article. He was sensitive on this point, because a speech made by him five years ago had been garbled by a thief and renegade named Helper.

Mr. Doolittle said he regarded his construction as correct. He did not object to Southern men changing their opinions, but did complain that they insisted on Northern men doing so, on a threat of breaking up the Union. He had no objection to arguments, but did not wish them accompanied by threats. He went into a history of the legislation of the country to show that every Administration, from that of Washington to the present, had recognized and exercised the power of Congress over the territories. He also asserted that Mr. Calhoun, as a member of Mr Monroe's Cabinet, had given an opinion of recognizing such power.

Mr. Chestnut corrected the statement. Mr. Calhoun had on the floor of the Senate expressly denied such an opinion.

Mr. Doolittle said it so appeared on John Quincy Adams's diary, made at the time Mr. Calhoun's disclaimer was made—25 years later. The opinion of the Republican Senators was not to be changed by threats of disunion. Such arguments were not addressed to their manhood, but to their want of it. They did not believe the Constitution gave an unlimited charter to slavery, and were pledged to resist such a doctrine. If the gentlemen on the other side designed to seize on the Government they would resist and put down the attempt, peacefully, they expected. He could not close without referring to the epithet applied by the Senator from Virginia to the Northern States as servile States.

After further debate the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Boyce resumed his remarks from last Friday, saying that he had shown that in eight Northern States where the Republicans were in a majority, obstructions had been thrown in the way of the execution of the fugitive slave law. He took it for granted that, in spite of disclaimers, the Republican party are, in theory and practice, at war with that part of the Constitution which provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves. It then follows they are at war with every clause referring therein to slavery, for they all rest on a slave basis. Besides they are at war with the Constitution; when they make as a primary issue the question decided by the Supreme Court relative to slavery in the Territories, that same philosophy compelled them to make war in the District of Columbia and everywhere in the States. Only one of two motives could induce them to carry on the crusade—hatred to the slaves or to their masters. It could not be the former, because between them and emancipation lies a sea of blood; the only result is to do harm to the people of the South, against whom the venom and their hatred are directed. He condemned what he termed the miserable panderers to the worst passions of the people. Was it fraternal to appeal to fanatics to take the sword in hand for the liberation of slaves?

Mr. Hickman, who had been referred to by Mr. Boyce, explained that in his remarks the other day he meant the Southern States that in period of time shall determine on the dissolution of the Union for any cause which now exists, the North are resolved to prevent it; and if war should be the consequence of the North's determining to preserve the Union and the South's to destroy it, the responsibility will rest on the South.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Senate.—Several petitions were presented, and private bills introduced and referred.

Mr. Powell introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege—referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post roads.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill making appropriations for the improvement of Grand Haven river and other harbors in Michigan.

Mr. Toombs presented a petition of the citizens of Ascension Parish, La., on the object of the Houmas Land Grant—he moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands. As Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands he felt embarrassed by the charges made against him in connection with that grant.

Mr. Johnson, of Ark., opposed its reference to the Committee on Public Lands. It did not belong there, and he was opposed to taking business from one committee and giving it to another.

A desultory debate followed, in which Mr. Benjamin stated that he had no objection to its reference to the Committee on Private Land Claims. The charges were too absurd to give him a moment's concern, but as his motives had been impugned, he thought it had better go to the Judiciary.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Toombs, it was referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Hemphill presented the credentials of Lewis T. Wigfall as Senator from Texas, and he was duly sworn.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved for the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of Majors Mordecai and Delafield on the fortifications of the Crimea, for the use of the Department, and also 2,000 copies for general distribution. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mason, a resolution was adopted that the Senate hereafter meet at 1 o'clock until the House is organized.

Various reports, resolutions, and bills of no general interest were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Mason said that the word "servile," which he had applied to States where slavery did not exist, was yesterday criticized by the Senator from Wisconsin. He used the expression deliberately, and thought it drew the true distinction between States where slavery did exist, and those where there were no slaves. In common parlance the States were called free and slave, and those amongst whom he lived had never taken offense at the designation. He did not see how exception could be taken. He might have referred to the Democratic party in the free States, to whom, perhaps, the term might be sometimes applied.

Mr. Harlan discussed the President's message as to slavery and the power of Congress over the Territories at great length. He said he was surprised at the position taken by the Senator from Ohio, that the ordinance of 1857 was a binding compact between the States and could not be repealed.

Mr. Pugh said the Senator misunderstood him. The States were equally represented and the States ceded land to Congress.

Mr. Harlan—The representative had no power to make a compact. As an act of legislation it was useless.

Mr. Pugh said it was not an act of legislation from the beginning.

Mr. Harlan—Then it was certainly not binding on the subsequent government.

Mr. Pugh—It was not as an act of legislation, but as a compact. It required 9 votes for an act of confederation, not a compact.

Mr. Trumbull denied that it required 9 votes for an ordinance.

Mr. Harlan resumed, and argued that the Republican policy was, in fact, to give the Territories to the white men of the United States. He read from the scientific works of Agarris and others, to show that it was not true, that none but the black race could live in tropical climates. He contended that the white race could live anywhere, and that the negro did not flourish in the United States. In the course of his remarks he said that if a man held slaves for gain, he loathed him; but if he held them with a sincere desire of benefitting them and improving their condition, then he did not hate the slaveholder.

Mr. Foster followed, and said that the Republicans were not obnoxious to the charge of slavery agitation, for the question was introduced into the President's message and upon the floor by gentlemen on the other side. However, he did not intend to discuss that subject, but would consider that branch of the message referring to our Mexican relations. He differed entirely with the President and the course he proposed to pursue. He did not dispute that great outrages had been perpetrated on American citizens in Mexico and that they ought to be redressed, but he thought this an undue time to undertake to redress our wrongs, when in our own country, and even in the original thirteen States, Americans were suffering wrongs not dissimilar and equally atrocious and equally calling for redress. Citizens living in slaveholding States whose views on slavery differed from those of the communities where they were residing had no more security for life, liberty, and property than American citizens residing in Mexico. He read statements of numerous outrages committed on Northern people in the Southern States and the general proscription of all Northerners, from which even females were not exempt. This ill treatment was not exercised towards Abolitionists, but towards all Northerners without discrimination. He then referred to the condition of Utah, where no man was safe who was obnoxious to the Mormons; and also to the bad faith observed by the government in carrying out treaties for the protection of the Texas Reserve Indians. He honored the Secretary of the Interior for the manly manner in which he brought the outrages of these Indians to the attention of the country. Under all these circumstances, when Americans were suffering so much wrong at home, he thought it mistimed to undertake to reform governments abroad. We should set a better example ourselves and redress home grievances. He referred also to the offers made in Southern papers of money for the heads of members of this body. He thought that, even if the President's recommendations were acceded to, it was doubtful whether the government would last long enough to enable him to get an army there, as threats were made from the other side to dissolve the Union when a Republican President was elected. That event will take place within a year. Though he did not think the Union would be dissolved, it would be wise to wait a year to see if the exigency arrived which the gentlemen had referred to, and, besides these objections, he opposed the appropriation on the ground that it was unconstitutional and violative of international law. The power the President asks was to make use of the power that belongs to Congress, and it could not be transferred to him.

The Senate then went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

House.—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, called the attention of the House to the letter he had received from a contractor in Rockville, in that State, in which the writer states that the state of things that exists owing to the failure to pay the mail contractors can't be imagined.

Mr. Washburne wished to say to the contractors that he did not consider himself responsible for their distress. He washed his hands of all responsibility. No speeches had been made by his side of the House. They desired an organization.

Mr. Barksdale asked whether the gentleman would now agree to the position for temporary organization in order that the bill could be passed.

Mr. Washburne replied that when Mr. Houston offered the resolution he (Washburne) proposed to fill the blank with the name of Jno. Sherman, but the Democrats objected.

Mr. Houston proceeded to show the insincerity of Mr. Washburn and his friends. He treated his (Washburn's) proposition with the scorn and contempt it deserved. The gentlemen intended to defeat the object of his (Houston's) resolution and for him to read the letter was adding insult to injury.

Mr. Washburn—The gentleman proposed to elect a temporary Speaker and left a blank in the resolution for the insertion of a name. Why did he not accept that of Mr. Sherman?

Mr. Houston.—Why would not the gentleman accept that of Mr. Bocock or Mr. Mallory? He had said that if the House would agree to the resolution, he would propose to fill the blank with some individual whose name had not been connected with the conduct and against whom there could have been no serious objection. He wanted to act in good faith.

Mr. Stevens asked Mr. Houston whether at the same time he wanted to include a Clerk?

Mr. Houston replied that was not necessary at present. The Clerk acts till his successor is appointed. Gentlemen do not mean to pay the contractors. They want to keep up the outside pressure.

Mr. Stevens—The gentleman must know that by the Constitution no bill can be presented, no resolution offered until a Speaker or Clerk are elected.

Mr. Houston—The gentleman can't escape in that way. It was a mere subterfuge. The Clerk can remain until his successor is appointed.

Mr. Reagan spoke of the Republican party, whose principles were revolutionary in character and calculated to promote sectional hostility and subvert the Constitution. They held that the Constitution is a league with hell and a covenant with death.

A debate ensued between him and Mr. Curtis, who contended that the habeas corpus prevents the violation of the Constitution. He informed Mr. Reagan distinctly that the people of the North do not make war on slavery where it exists.

Mr. Reagan said that he scorned sectional agitation everywhere; he made it a point to rebuke sectionalism at home, and he fought the enemies of the Union and Constitution.

Here a debate followed as to the personal liberty bill of Massachusetts, in which Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, took the principal part.

Mr. Hill asked him whether negroes have more rights in Massachusetts than white men.

Mr. Dawes—No less! Every man who claims freedom has the right of habeas corpus under the laws which he lives, and any man who charges on the Republicans anything beyond that does not understand the facts in the case.

Mr. Hill asked what had become of the American party in that State (Mass.)

Mr. Dawes replied that the American party was made up about half from the Democrats and the other half from the Whigs. The latter had gone into the Republican party and the former had returned to their original and first love. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hill asked what had become of Gov. Banks, who was originally a Democrat.

Mr. Dawes replied that Gov. Banks thought better of himself and his country and joined the Republican party. He and Ex Gov. Boutwell, like others in Massachusetts, are like brands plucked from the burning.

Mr. Hill said that he was willing to inaugurate a party to embrace every conservative element to give peace and happiness to a distracted land. Who would come up and join him in this work. He appealed to the Republicans to haul down their black flag and unite with the national men.

Mr. Cox addressed a few words to his American friend, Mr. Hill, to show him the law in Massachusetts on the alien suffrage question, adding that it is a positive disadvantage and misfortune to be a white man there.

Mr. Hill's reply was indistinctly heard. He was understood to say that he had no objection to the probation; be never expected to go to Massachusetts.

Mr. Dawes said it was true the alien suffrage clause was opposed by a few Democrats. It was adopted by the Legislature and submitted to the people. The entire Democratic party staid at home and refused to help that portion of the Republican opposed to it to vote it down. If they had got 500 from the 40,000 Democrats, this blot on the fair escutcheon of man would never have been there.

Mr. Cox said that the Union and the Constitution was the watchword of the Democratic party, and that one Union loving sentiment of Cushing or Everett would throw the whole delegation from Massachusetts into catalepsy.

Mr. Hardeman rose to a question of privilege. He understood Mr. Cox to say that there are Southern Oppositionists on this floor in alliance with the Black Republicans.

Mr. Cox explained. He said the other day that he believed there was an affinity between them; that before Congress met he saw in the Richmond Whig and Louisville Journal, and other journals of the American party, a strong desire expressed for a union of the Opposition, and had it not been for old Ossawattomie Brown they would have been united in the organization of the House.

Mr. Hardeman wished to say distinctly that there is no afficity or alliance between the Southern Opposition and the Black Republicans. It was proper when the charge was made that it should be denied, and as one humble representative, so far as he was concerned, he pronounced the charge false.

Mr. Cox replied that he did not make the charge, but he said that the Whig journals and other organs of the American party urged such a union. He was willing to say that there were certain gentlemen of the Southern Opposition on this floor who would in no emergency unite with the Republicans.

Mr. Mallory retorted upon the charge that the Americans at the North and South think differently by saying that the Democrats think differently on squatter sovereignty.

Mr. Boteler said there never was an hour when the Virginia Opposition, or any portion of it, contemplated an alliance with the Republicans. That if such a proposition was made by the Richmond Whig, it spoke for itself.

Mr. Hatton—The gentleman from Ohio had said that, in his opinion, but for the recent foray of John Brown I would have been in alliance with the Black Republicans on this floor.

Mr. Cox—I distinctly said that the organs of the party so suggested. I am ready to prove it. I made no personal application.

Mr. Hatton—Any man who intimates that it is my purpose now, or will be in the future, to unite with the Republican party, states what is false.

Mr. Cox—That disclaimer is not necessary. The gentleman did not show a great deal of bravery by it.

Mr. Hatton—I have made the remark; it is sufficiently comprehensive. I don't wish to add to it.

Mr. Brabson said that he had no affinity with the Republicans, and therefore would have no respect for the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Cox—I am glad you repudiate your organs.

The House then agreed to take a vote for a Speaker, previous to which Mr. Scott declined the longer use of his name for Speaker.

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, nominated Mr. Davis, of Indiana.

Mr. English nominated Mr. McClernand.

Mr. Etheridge made a few humorous remarks and voted for Horace F. Clark, and characterized him as an anti-Lecompton and Ishmaelitish Democrat.

The House voted for Speaker with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 207; necessary to a choice, 104. Sherman had 101, McClernand 33, Gilmer 14, Davis (of Indiana) 9, Vallandigham 12, and the remainder scattering.

The House then adjourned.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The news of the death of Washington Irving was received in England, and is alluded to in the papers with expressions of sorrow and regret.

The London Builders' Strike is not yet at an end. Five thousand yet hold out, but their resources have failed and they are reduced to the extreme of poverty and distress. For the week ending Dec. 7th, eighty deaths had occurred in the families of the London masons, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and painters.

The Belfast journals say that small-pox is very much on the increase in that town. Many respectable persons who had been inoculated in their childhood have been attacked with it.

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Journal.]

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McBrayer—County Courts—A bill to change the time of the Barren Quarterly Courts; passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Fleming county; passed.

Same—A bill to change the time of the Trimble Quarterly Courts; passed.

Same—A bill to change the time of the Summer Term of the Washington Circuit Courts; passed.

Same—A bill to change the time of the Hart Quarterly Courts; passed.

Mr. Pennebaker—Code of Practice—A bill to amend the act to amend the 832d section of the Civil Code; passed.

Mr. Marshall—Banks—Asked to be discharged from leave to bring in a bill to repeal the law prohibiting the circulation of small foreign bank bills; discharged.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Franklin Savings Institution (changes the name to the Franklin Bank of Kentucky and allows a Branch at Lebanon, in Union county, or Eddyville); made special order for Jan. 13.

Mr. Cissell—Judiciary—A bill to purchase 3,000 copies of Stanton's edition of the Revised Statutes for the use of the Commonwealth (the price is $6 per copy of 2 vols.); amended by a section making these statutes authority and evidence in the Courts.

The bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

And the Senate adjourned.

In the House several petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the President of the Board of Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hodge, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to apportion representation in this State, which was made the special order for the 20th of January. [The county of Jefferson and the First and Second Wards compose a Senatorial District, and the remaining six wards another.]

The bill to amend the charter of the city of Lexington was again taken up.

Mr. Buckner offered an amendment, changing the time of holding the election in said city—which was rejected—yeas 27, nays 41.

The bill was then passed—yeas 45, nays 27.

Mr. Wolfe reported a bill to incorporate the Union Insurance Company—passed.

Same—A bill to amend the criminal law in relation to evidence in trials for passing counterfeit money, knowing the same to be such—passed.

The bill to provide additional voting places in the city of Louisville was taken up. Mr. Wolfe's amendment proposes to increase the number of voters in each precinct from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty, and not less than two hundred instead of one hundred.

Mr. Wolfe advocated the adoption of his amendment and opposed the passage of the bill at some length in an able manner.

Mr. Jacobs opposed the adoption of the amendment and advocated the passage of the bill as originally presented.

The bill and amendment was further discussed by Messrs. Finn and Croxton in opposition to the amendment and in favor of the passage of the bill.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House, and the further discussion of the bill was continued by the Speaker (Mr. Meriwether) and Mr. Geiger.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendment to the House.

Mr. Ewing advocated the adoption of the amendment, and then the House adjourned. J. M. T.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.

The State Legislature met yesterday. The Assembly organized by electing Mr. Littlejohn Speaker.

The Governor's message is a document of considerable length, and refers almost entirely to matters of a local interest. He thinks it inexpedient that the canals pass from the control of the State, and strongly urges that they be completed with a water way of 7 feet deep and 70 feet wide before the opening of navigation in 1861. The Governor does not doubt either the wisdom or justice of re-imposing for a few years a moderate toll per ton during the season of navigation upon all freight passing over railroads competing with the canals, or of requiring these roads to pay an equivalent in money annually into the treasury. When the canals shall have been completed the railroad should be relieved from the burden temporarily imposed.

In speaking of the Metropolitan Police law, he says that the discipline, conduct, and efficiency of the police fully vindicate the wisdom of that law. Even those who opposed its enactment now admit that New York never had so good a police, and citizens of other States propose the introduction into their larger cities of a system similarly conducted.

He recommends that the Legislature grant further aid for the completion of the Central Park.

In speaking of the defenses of New York the Governor remarks that it is obvious that the approach to New York by water is not adequately defended, and invites the Legislature to consider whether some action of theirs may not aid in procuring from Congress the means for the prompt completion of our defensive works.

The Governor thinks that the registry law of 1859 has answered its purpose and advises some amendments to make it still better.

The Governor concludes as follows:

New York yields to none of her sister States in her devotion to the Union. She reveres it as the fruit of a long and protracted contest for liberty and independence, and she cherishes it for its present benefits and its guarantees for the future. Her citizens discovered at a very early period that slavery was an evil, and prompt and considerate provision was made for its extinction. So far as our example was worthy of imitation the other members of the Confederacy had the advantage of it, but we never claimed that we had the right to interfere directly or indirectly with slavery as it existed in the other States of the Union. We were satisfied with the solemn and earnest declaration recorded upon our statute books, that we regarded slavery as a great and social evil, and treated it accordingly. New York still maintains the same position. She emphatically disavows all sympathy or co-operation with those misguided men, who, no matter what the provocation, have sought in the past, or who may seek in the future, unlawfully to interfere with the institutions of any of her sister States; that the offenders in the recent invasion of Virginia intended to subvert the existing government, and to establish in its stead another more consonant with their notions of justice and equal rights is not certain; that they proposed to liberate and arm the slaves of that region, and aid their escape to a foreign country is beyond dispute, and that purpose, it need hardly be observed, was unlawful and certain to be resisted at all hazards.

The bloodshed thus incited rests, in the eye of the law, on the heads of those whose violation of laws provoked or caused it. We may admit that their aims were unselfish and even philanthropic; that they honestly believed and felt that they were risking liberty and life in behalf of the wronged and oppressed, but we must never forget the obvious truth that social order can only exist through a general recognition of the sanctity of the law, and that tranquillity and security must vanish from that community wherein every one shall feel at liberty to redress whatever he deems grievous by raising his arm against the authorities and the laws.

Another question is presented where it is proposed to establish or to permit the establishment of slavery in the Territories, being the common property of the whole people. So long as they remain Territories, New York will claim the right to participate in their government, and in no way can she do so except through the agency of her chosen representatives in Congress to legislate for the Territories and prohibit the establishment of slavery therein, yielding cheerful obedience to the doctrines of State sovereignty, having no disposition to interfere with the local institutions of the States, and prepared at all times to aid those States in the preservation of their sovereign power. The people of New York will always enforce their views in a legal, peaceful, and constitutional manner, and will not surrender the right to participate in the reformation of this or any other evil in the administration of the national government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

There is no doubt that Minister McLane has been instructed to use his efforts with the Constitutional Government of Mexico to obtain for the Louisiana Company modifications of its contract for the construction of a railroad over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Messrs. Benjamin and Lazeere contemplate a visit to Vera Cruz in the event of the ratification of the treaty to further the interests of the Company.

The names of the absentees from the House today who had not paired off were Messrs. Adrian, Reynolds, Vallandigham, Sickles, and Pendleton. Their absence was accidental, and satisfactorily explained.

The President has recognized R. W. Welch as Vice Consul for the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg at Key West, Theo. Borup as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Paul, and J. Jose Julio as Vice Consul at Savannah.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 4.

Gov. Packer's message refers to the Harper's Ferry difficulty, and says that it is gratifying to Pennsylvania and to believe the citizens of the Commonwealth did not in any manner participate in that unlawful proceeding, and to know that when some of the parties were arrested within her jurisdiction they were promptly surrendered. He adds that, while entertaining no doubt our Republican institutions which have been carried forward to their present exalted position in this era of the world will continue to the latest generation, it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to be watchful and vigilant to guard a treasure so priceless. Let moderate counsels prevail. Let a spirit of harmony, good will, and national fraternal sentiment be cultivated among the people everywhere; and the disturbing elements which temporarily threaten the Union will assuredly pass away.

Pennsylvania's central position, with three millions of freemen, enables her to say with emphasis to the plotters of treason on either hand that neither shall be permitted to succeed; that it shall not be in the power of either to disturb the perpetuity of the Union cemented and sanctified by the blood of our patriotic fathers at every sacrifice. The Constitutional rights of the people and States shall be maintained, equal justice done to all, and these States united forever. The Governor congratulated the Legislature that the State debt is decreasing at the rate of a million yearly, resulting mainly from the sale of the canals.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.

The select committee of the House of Representatives of Florida, appointed in consequence of the circular of the New Chamber of Commerce calling the attention of planters to the great increase of sanded cotton, say they believe the complaints this year are without foundation, and recommend the Chamber a thorough investigation into the mode of selling cotton in New York, and that steps be taken to compel commission merchants there to sell each planter's crop on its own merits as the surest remedy not only for sanded cotton, but also for defrauding one planter at the expense of another.

CONCORD, Jan. 4.

The State Republican Convention held today was presided over by Frederick Smith, of Manchester. Ichabod Goodwin, the present Governor, was nominated for re election by acclamation. J. C. Felton was nominated for R. R. Commissioner. A resolution was adopted instructing the State Committee to call a convention sometime after the March elections for choice of delegates to Chicago.

Senator Hale addressed the Convention, which was largely attended and harmoniously.

Yesterday an engine with a snow plow attached ran into a passenger train, between Manchester and Nashua, partially demolishing the rear car and slightly injuring two or three passengers.

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Crawford, Rev. S. W. SEWELL, of Lebanon, Tenn., to Miss SALLIE S. MILLER, of this city.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. A. McCown, Mr. WILFORD D. STEPHENS to Mrs. REBECCA HALL, of Jefferson county.

In this city, Thursday, Dec. 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. CHARLES A. BROWN and Miss AMMIE A. WHITE, all of this city.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Holman, Mr. PETER SMITH to Mrs. MARTHA RAMSEY, both of this city.

DIED,

In Covington, Ky., on the 1st inst., 1860, of jaundice, JOHN CLEVES SYMMES, aged 8 years and 9 months, youngest son of James B. and Mary Ann Marshall.

On the 3d inst., Capt. A. R. WILSON, of consumption, in the 41st year of his age.

At the Louisville Hotel, on last evening, at 7 o'clock P. M., Mrs. FRANCES C. OWSLEY, consort of E. K. Owsley, Esq., late of Ballard county, Ky.

In Lagrange, on the 3d inst., Mrs. PATTIE O., consort of H. W. Barclay, and daughter of the late Willis Stewart, in the 20th year of her age.

On the 2d inst., MOLLIE, daughter of J. E. and Ann E. Vansant, aged 5 years and 8 months.

10 CASES NUTMEGS for sale by EDWARD WILDER, 448 Main st.
j4 d&w

500 KEGS BICARB. SODA for sale by EDWARD WILDER, 448 Main st.
j4 d&w

Copartnership Notice.

MR. WILLIAM M. MORRIS is admitted as a partner in our house from this date, and the business will be continued as heretofore.
Jan. 2, 1860.—d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

200 CASES CONCENTRATED LYE for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS.
j3 d&w

100 BBLS TURPENTINE, good cooperage, for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS.
j3 d&w

1,000 BOXES FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW-GLASS, assorted sizes, for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS.
j3 d&w

5 CASKS SPERM OIL for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS.
j3 d&w

50 BBLS TANNERS' OIL for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS.
j3 d&w

50 KEGS REFINED SALTPETER for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS.
j3 d&w

15 CASES PRIME INDIGO for sale by EDWARD WILDER, 448 Main st.
j4 d&w

5 CASKS PRIME MADDER for sale by EDWARD WILDER, 448 Main st.
j4 d&w

100 BBLS COPPERAS for sale by EDWARD WILDER, 448 Main st.
j4 d&w

20 BBLS ALUM for sale by EDWARD WILDER, 448 Main st.
j4 d&w

5 CASKS BLUESTONE for sale by EDWARD WILDER, 448 Main st.
j4 d&w

100 BAGS PEPPER for sale by EDWARD WILDER, 448 Main st.
j4 d&w

75 BAGS ALLSPICE for sale by EDWARD WILDER, 448 Main st.
j4 d&w

50 BAGS RACE GINGER for sale by EDWARD WILDER, 448 Main st.
j4 d&w

R. A. BELL..........WM. MURDOCK.

BELL & MURDOCK,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
AT THEIR OLD STAND, 558 MAIN ST.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SOUTHERN orders promptly attended to and cash advances made on consignments. j130 d&wtf

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED POTASH.
More than Double the Strength of Ordinary Potash.

FOR making Soap without lime, with little trouble and at trifling expense. The cheapest article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound will make twelve or fifteen gallons of good Soft Soap, or nine pounds Hard Soap. Printers will find it a superior article for cleaning type. It is perfectly soluble and free from impurities.

Broken in small lumps and put up in 1, 2, 4, and 6lb cans.

☞Manufactured at the CHALLENGE CHEMICAL WORKS, Brooklyn, and sold by E. R. DURKEE & CO., 181 Pearl street, New York.
oct1 d&wly

Condition of the Bank of Louisville and Branches.

JANUARY 2, 1860.

RESOURCES.

Notes Discounted	$687,309 03	
Suspended Debt in Suit	6,240 81	
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Bonds	75,000 00	
McCracken County Bonds	1,000 00	
Railroad Stock	763 10	
		$730,312 94
Bills of Exchange maturing East	$535,494 96	
" " " West	961,126 94	
" " " South	1,287,106 83	
		2,783,728 28
Due from Banks other than Eastern		599,081 07
Costs on Suits and Protest Account		728 70
Real Estate for Banking-Houses	$66,802 12	
" " for Debt	5,616 28	
		72,418 40
CASH ON HAND—		
Notes of Kentucky Banks	$31,756 65	
" of other Banks	560 00	
Gold and Silver	462,378 14	
On deposit in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	205,783 57	
		700,478 36
		$4,876,809 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,930,000 00
Surplus Fund at 2 per cent. reserved by Charter	38,600 00
Profit and Loss	137,778 83
Due to Banks	608,503 53
Dividends Unclaimed	4,001 00
Circulation	1,851,808 00
Due to Depositors	306,118 39
	4,876,809 75
Profit and Loss and Surplus Fund as above	$176,378 83
To Dividend of 5 per cent declared this day	96,500 00
Present Surplus	$79,878 83

Monday, January 2, 1860. CH[illegible]ashier.
j5 dl&wl

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of W. & D. S. PIATT expired by limitation on 1st inst. Their business will be settled by WM. PIATT, Surviving partner.
Louisville, Ky., 2d January, 1860.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership, under the name of PIATT, ALLEN, & CO., and will continue the WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, as successors to W. & D. S. Piatt, at their stand, Nos. 370 and 372 Main street (Burge's Block), between Seventh and Eighth.
WM. PIATT, JO. D. ALLEN, WM. P. WHEELER.
Louisville, Ky., 1st January, 1860. j3 d&w3
[Boston Journal, Post, and Courier will insert both the above to amount of $3 each and charge this office.]

THE PREMATURE
Decay of Youth.
JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE,

PHYSICIAN to the Troy Lung and Hygeinic Institute, a treatise on the early Decay of American Youth; the vice of Self-Abuse and its direful consequences; Seminal Weakness and other diseases of the Sexual Organs in both male and female.

The above work has received the highest commendation from several leading papers of the Union as one of the most able ever published on this subject of such vital interest. It is for gratuitous distribution, and it will be sent by mail in a sealed envelope to any part of the country free of charge, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

☞Fail not to send and obtain this book.

A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice to those who will Reflect.

It is a solemn fact that 100,000 die annually in the United States with consumption, marasmus, or premature decay. There cannot be an effect without an adequate cause. In view of the awful destruction of human life and health, by marasmus or premature exhaustion and decay of nervous system—nervous debility, caused sexual diseases, such as the vice of Self-abuse, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Impotence, Leucorrhœa Virulent *private* diseases, both in male and female, and Sterility, and organic diseases of the Kidneys, and in view of the deceptions which are practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by quacks and base pretenders, the Directors of the Troy Lung and Hygeinic Institute have instructed their attending physician to give medical advice, gratis, to all patients thus afflicted, male or female, who may apply by letter or personally, with a description of their case, as to a true and reliable means of cure. And the Institution proposes to treat the unfortunate, and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, for a sum that will only compensate the cost of medicines.

☞YOUNG MEN suffering from these direful ills, will receive for $5 a bottle of Life Drops, or the Life Pills, and a series of Health Rules and perfect Chart of Cure, which will be to them a true polar star through life.

TO FEMALES.—The Monthly Pills prepared by the Institution, an infallible, never-failing remedy, will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on the receipt of $1, with ample instructions for use under all circumstances.

☞The most reliable conscientious advice will at all times be given by the physician of the Institution, both to Male and Female, respecting diseases of the sexual organs. Medicines and treatment will be sent by mail or express to applicants, to all parts of the country, and the Institution will guarantee the success of treatment.

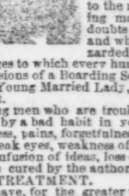
☞The attending physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. of each day. Sundays, in the forenoon.

Address DR. ANDREW STONE, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygeinic Institution, and Physician for diseases of the Heart, Throat, and Lungs, 96 Fifth street Troy. o1 d&wly

FOUND,

A CERTAIN REMEY FOR SPERMATORRHEA or INVOLUNTARY EMISSIONS. Sufferers from this disease, when satisfied that the nostrums of the quacks can never restore lost health and vigor, write to me—your friend—a former sufferer, and learn a more excellent way. Address, with stamp enclosed, in *perfect confidence*, Box 264, Dayton, Ohio. o17 d&w3m*

DR. LA CROIX'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.
250 Pages and 180 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs.
☞PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.☜
☞Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.☜



ON the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, involuntary blushings, defective memory, indigestion, and lassitude, &c., comprising 250 pages, and illustrated with upwards of one hundred and thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. With Confessions of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have, for the greater part of the past year, devoted our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent—such names as CIVIALE, LENOIRE, RICORD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and CURLINGS of the French and English hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal Hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c., &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX, At No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.
au23 d&wtf

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Teething,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal office No. 13 Cedar st., New York.
Price 25 cents.
apr23d&wly

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Union Equity and Criminal Court.
RUFFNER & POWELL, PLAINTIFFS, vs. HALE & SALISBURY, DEFENDANTS.

BY virtue of a decree in this suit at the November term, 1859, I will sell, at the Court-house door, in Morganfield, Union county, Ky., on MONDAY, the 7th (seventh) day of May, 1860, county court day, on six months' credit, lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10, making 832 acres of land, being part of the Wabash Island in the Ohio river, opposite said county of Union, or so much thereof as will satisfy plaintiffs' decree against defendant Hale for the sum of five thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy cents and cost of suit.

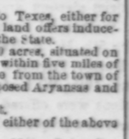
Purchasers to give bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from date, and to have the force and effect of replevin bonds; a lien will also be retained to secure the purchase money.

This land is very rich and valuable, and lies —— miles from the flourishing town of Uniontown, Ky., where there is an extensive coal mine in full operation, and is surrounded by a thriving country.
ja4 w3m THOS. S. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.

Teacher Wanted.

THERE is a recent vacancy in the Henry Male Seminary. The Trustees are desirous to procure the services of an experienced teacher, one who can come well recommended, with competent classical and mathematical acquirements, and who may be able to prepare pupils for College—for the Junior class would be preferred. The Board are desirous to fill the vacancy with a suitable person, by the 1st of February next. Immediate application is solicited. By order of the Board.
de29 d3&w2 L. F. OWENS, President.

TEXAS LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.



FOR SALE, a tract of land, situated in San Patricio county, within a few miles of the coast, containing about 4,500 acres, well timbered with musquet, oak, &c., and having near its center a never-failing lake of clear, fresh water.

To parties desirous of emigrating to Texas, either for farming or stock-raising purposes, this land offers inducements unsurpassed by any location in the State.

Also, one tract containing about 2,500 acres, situated on the Sous Creek, in Refugio county, within five miles of saltwater, and about the same distance from the town of St. Mary's, the terminus of the proposed Aransas and San Diego railroad.

Titles to both the above tracts perfect.

A stock of cattle will be sold with either of the above tracts if desired.

For terms and further particulars address the undersigned. P. R. BYRNE,
ja4 w3m 41 Magazine street, New Orleans.

1860.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE
BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH
IS WRITING FOR IT.

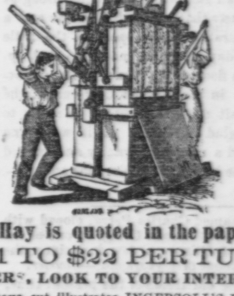
The Southern Field and Fireside,

Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Georgia—acknowledged to be "the best Family Paper in the South"—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of
CHOICE READING MATTER,
devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern
LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND ART.

☞Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Georgia.
d28 d1&w2



Baled Hay is quoted in the papers at
$21 TO $22 PER TUN!
FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS:

THE above cut illustrates INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY-PRESSES, which we are now manufacturing at our Agricultural Works in Louisville. We have made and sold several of these Presses, which have given satisfaction; and we have now greatly improved them by increasing their size and strength. We are making the Presses with much stronger castings and the lifting clamps of wrought iron. Our Presses will bale 300lbs with ease, and two men and one boy can bale from two to three bales an hour. The Press weighs 1,800 lbs, and can be hauled on any country wagon or sled. Price only $100.
MUNN & CO.,
Corner Eighth and Green streets,
d31 d2&w2 Louisville, Ky.

STOLEN

FROM me on the 11th day of November, a small bay HORSE, three years old; star in the forehead, and newly shod round. A bridle, blanket, and saddle were taken with him.

Ten dollars reward will be given for them or five dollars for information that will enable me to get them, and twenty dollars for such information as will convict the rogue.
CLAYTON MILLER.
Columbia, Ky., Dec. 18, 1859. d28 w3*

OVER-SHOES.

A FRESH supply of Gum and Buffalo just received by W. & D. S. PIATT, Burge's Block, Main street, Between Seventh and Eighth sts.
d24 d3&w3

1860. EXCELSIOR. 1860.
Horse, Buggy, and Harness.
L. D. SINE'S
FIFTY-NINTH
Grand Gift Enterprise!!
$11,200 IN VALUABLE PRIZES!
80 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LAND!
250 Prizes in American Gold.
250 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches!
WORTH FROM $25 TO $200 EACH.
Two Sewing Machines
One at $75 and the other $105.
Gold Chains, Fine Jewelry, Silverware, &c.
Tickets Limited to 12,000!
WHOLE NUMBER PRIZES, 1,200!
SINGLE TICKETS, $1 00.
To be drawn at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, January 23, 1860.

I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my Fifty-ninth Grand Gift Enterprise, which will be drawn at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, January 23, 1860, in the presence of all the ticket holders who choose to attend. The price of tickets in this distribution is one dollar—each ticket holder having a chance to draw a fine Horse, Buggy, and Silver-mounted Harness, complete down to the whip in the socket, and ready to jump in and drive off at a moment's notice. Every ticket holder has also a chance to draw an eighty-acre Land Warrant, enabling him to possess himself of a Farm in some of the rich prairies of the West; besides there are two hundred and fifty prizes in gold, ranging from $2 50 up to $300 each. There are also two hundred and fifty Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches in the scheme, all warranted accurate timekeepers, and worth from $25 to $200 each.

There are also two Sewing Machines of the very best patent, worth $75 and $105, the use of which to any family can scarcely be overestimated, and which would always find a ready sale should they be drawn by any person who does not need them for his own use.

The Table and Teaspoons of pure English silver are the same that I have put in my schemes heretofore, with which no fault has ever been found, they being of the very best quality manufactured. The plated ware is genuine double-plate, and not merely washed, as is the case with much of the ware offered as plated. It will last an ordinary life-time.

The variety of ornamental Jewelry embraces nearly everything for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's wear—consisting of Gold Lockets, Breastpins and Earrings of Coral, Garnet, Cameo, and plain gold; Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Pens and Pencils, at several different prices; with fine Gold Vest and Guard Chains for ladies and gentlemen. These are all of the latest styles by the best manufacturers, and of the best quality to be had for the price.

I have been engaged in giving Gift Enterprises for the past six years, all of which have given entire satisfaction. The drawing is always under the control of a committee of ticket holders, and those who are absent stand the same chance as those present. Prizes drawn by absent ticket holders are, immediately after the drawing, sent at my risk and expense, and, in case the prizes are not received, I will send them again. Money sent to me for tickets is also at my risk. Programmes containing a full list of the prizes will be sent to any one who may order them, whether they purchase tickets or not.

Single tickets $1.
Address all orders to L. D. SINE, box 710, Cincinnati, Ohio. de28 w3

SITER,
VAN CULIN,
AND GLASS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
No. 423 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
d28 w3m

Commissioner's Sale.

G. D. Cobb, Administrator of Johnson & Steele, Plaintiff,
vs.
The Heirs and Creditors of Johnson & Steele, Defendants.

BY virtue of a decree of the Crittenden Equity and Criminal Court, rendered at its October term, 1859, in the above styled cause, I will on Monday, the 23d day of January, 1860, that being the first day of the Crittenden Circuit Court, sell to the highest bidder on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with good security,
A STEAM SAW MILL,
situated near the town of Dycusburg, Ky., together with four acres of land, three dwelling houses and one stable.
d28 w3 R. H. WORD, Commissioner.
The Paducah Herald will copy three times and send bill to R. H. Word, Marion, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED.

OF either sex, to sell an article lately patented, and a novelty with the ladies. A sample, with terms, sent free on receipt of four red stamps, or for $1. Address, J. LYMAN & CO., East Kingston, N. H.
de21 w2m

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

SEAL THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE SHERIFF OF SAID COUNTY, GREETING:

We command you that you attach James Maxwell, a non-resident of Pennsylvania, and not being within Allegheny county, late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our District Court, to be holden at Pittsburg in and for said county on the first Monday of January, 1860, there to answer Frederick Gearing of a plea of trespass on the case. And you, the said Sheriff, are hereby commanded to summon — Sawdy and all other persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they be and appear before our said court, at the day and place aforesaid to answer what may be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the said court therein, and have you then there this writ.

Witness the Hon. M. Hampton, Esq., President Judge of our said court, the 12th day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.
[Copy.] DANIEL ARMSTRONG, Prothonotary.
Attest, JAMES L. GRAHAM, Sheriff. de31 w6*

Plows! Plows! Plows!

The undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now located in the city of Louisville, Ky., south side of Main street, between Brook and Floyd, where he will manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of the various kinds of
PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS
manufactured by him. He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairs on Plows, such as putting new irons to old stocks, laying and painting, &c. All those wishing Plows will please send in their orders at once. Give me a call. List of prices.

PRICES BRINLEY PATENT STEEL PLOWS.

No. 1, cutting 7 inches	$7	No. 1 Shovel Plow	$5
No. 1½ "	8	No. 2 "	6
No. 2, " 9 "	9	Double Shovel	7
No. 3, " 10 "	10	Expansion Cultivators with 3 hoes	8
No. 4, " 11 "	11	Draft Rods, Weed Hooks, or Coulter, each extra when attached to a Plow.	
No. 3 Sod Plow with draft rod, weed hook and coulter	14		

All orders sent to the house of W. B. Belknap & Co. will meet prompt attention.
n1 d6&w6m T. R. C. BRINLEY.

PEPPER AND SPICE—40 bags for sale by WAGGENER & LONG.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Allan & Yager having sold out their stock of Dry Goods and Groceries to John W. Hall, in Brownsboro', Ky., bespeak for him a liberal share of their patronage. Our friends and patrons are requested to come forward and make a settlement of their notes and accounts by the first day of January, as short work will have to be made of closing up of our business.
no2 w3m* ALLAN & YAGER.

SCHRODT & LAVAL,
MANUFACTURERS of Alcohol, Cologne, and Pure Spirits, and dealers in Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies, west side of Second street, between Main and Water, Louisville, Ky.
july20 d&wtf

Valuable Timbered Land for Sale.

TWELVE hundred acres heavily timbered bottom land, lying on Tennessee river, in Perry and Humphreys counties, Tenn. For further information, address the subscriber at Nashville, Tenn.
no23 w9 EDWARD D. HICKS.

Don't be Taken by Worthless Nostrums!

BUT BUY THE GENUINE GARGLING OIL.—(From a Veterinary Surgeon, Ticonderoga, N. Y., March 1, 1859.) This is to certify I, Wm. Edwards, an English Veterinary Surgeon, having had occasion to purchase a bottle of your valuable Gargling Oil of Mr. C. D. Smith, your Agent, I applied it in a number of surgical operations with wonderful effect; and finding it all and much more than recommended, I have used it since in every variety of disease, and found it to be almost of magical service in every case. As a Liniment for human flesh, it is unsurpassed by any other in use. WM. EDWARDS.

SEREPTA, Miss., Sept. 22, 1859.
M. H. Tucker & Co.—Gentlemen: Please forward me to Oxford Depot 3 doz. large size G. Oil, 3 doz. medium, and 6 doz. small. I am nearly out—only 1 bottle on hand. I think by next year the Gargling Oil will go off very fast, as it is increasing in demand.

I have had an application for it from Tennessee, eighty miles from here, and sent the Oil by mail.
Yours, &c., JOHN McLARTY, P. M.

This valuable embrocation may always be had at manufacturers' prices, at RAYMOND & TYLER'S,
d7 w3m No. 174 Fourth street, Louisville.

ACCOMPLISHED AT LAST!!
A PORTABLE
Copying-Press & Letter-Book
Combined!!!

THAT can be carried in the pocket or placed in any convenient corner of desk or drawer. This most complete affair will copy a letter sheet full size, is more desirable on many accounts than the ordinary Iron Press, and is sold, including the copying-book, at ONE-TENTH the price. Every business man now have this labor-saving machine *in parvo* at a trifling cost—only $1 50. Will be mailed to any address, postage pre-paid, on receipt of $2. This is really a good thing and recommends itself to general use. L. A. CIVILL, Bookseller and Stationer,
d15 d6&wtf 453 Main street.

Ranaway

FROM the residence of the undersigned, three miles from Hopkinsville, on the Clarksville road, my negro boy Peter. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, is heavy built, quick spoken, and quite shrewd; of a copper color, and has long bushy hair. He had on when he left a pair of new black jeans breeches, a black velvet waistcoat, with red spots, a new pair of boots, and an old brown jeans sack coat. Any one returning the boy to me, or confining him in jail so that I can get him will be liberally rewarded.
d7 w9* GEORGE WOLF.

W. B. BELKNAP..........M. L. BELKNAP.

W. B. Belknap & Co.,

AGENTS for the sale of Shoenberger's Iron, Nails, Steel, Spikes, E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.'s Scales, Burden's Improved Machine Horse and Mule Shoes, corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky.

Blacksmith's Tools, Springs, Axles, Castings, Oakum, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Metals, Plow Handles, &c. au17 w

GET THE BEST.

DUPONT'S
CELEBRATED GUNPOWDER
IN
PATENT METAL KEGS.
Air-tight—Water-tight—Fire-proof!
FOR SALE BY ALL MERCHANTS IN LOUISVILLE AT SAME PRICE AS WOODEN KEGS.

A FULL supply of DUPONT & HAZARD'S RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER always on hand, and *warranted* superior to any in the market.
A. V. DUPONT & CO.,
No. 477 MAIN STREET,
Louisville, Ky.
no23 w3m

$50. Fifty Dollars! $50.
$50 a Month and all Expenses Paid,

TO introduce our New National Double Thread Twenty Dollar Sewing Machine. A great chance for traveling agents to engage in a permanent business, at $600 a year and expenses. Address, with stamp, for particulars,
J. W. HARRIS & CO.,
No. 13 SHOE AND LEATHER EXCHANGE,
no30 w8 BOSTON, MASS.

100 MORE AGENTS WANTED.

INTELLIGENT and industrious canvassers are wanted to circulate, by subscription, new and popular subscription books in each county throughout the South and West. The great popularity of our books and their complete adaptation to the present wants present inducements to enterprising young men of business habits and good address, rarely met with in the subscription business. To secure a choice of counties, early application should be made in person at our office, corner of Main and Third streets (over A. D. Mansfield's store), or by letter addressed to
se14 wtf BILL & BROTHER, Louisville, Ky.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me Mr. Edward P. Neale, late of Allen county, Ky., and will continue the hardware business at the old stand of Curd & Harvey, No. 421 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, under the style and firm of Harvey & Neale, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm. A. A. HARVEY.
LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1859. jy7 d1m&wtf

TWO WORKS, VALUABLE TO THE SICK OR WELL, sent by mail, no pay expected until received, read and approved. Address, Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York.

1st. Six lectures on the causes, prevention, and cure of Lung, Throat, and Skin diseases; Rheumatism, and Male and Female complaints. On the mode of Preserving Health to 100 years. 360 pages, 26 engravings. Price fifty cents, in silver or Postoffice stamps.

2d. A work on the Cause and Cure of Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys; on Apoplexy, Palsy, and Dyspepsia; why we grow old and what causes disease. 131 pages, 6 engravings. Price 36 cents. Say which book you wish, giving name, State, county, town, and postoffice. se14 wly

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November and continue four months. During October preliminary lectures will be delivered at the Hospital and College without additional charge.

FACULTY.
BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
HENRY M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN HARDIN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine.
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry.
N. B. MARSHALL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
MIDDLETON GOLDSMITH, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
W. D. STIRMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
DAVID CUMMINS, M. D., Demonstrator.
FEES.—Each Professor $15—full course $105.
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D.,
jy9 d1s25&wtf Dean of the Faculty.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

WE manufacture a heavy strong Cooking Stove for the Farmer, both of wrought and cast iron, which we warrant to give satisfaction in all its parts. Also, Heating Stoves for Churches, School Houses, Stores, and Offices, &c., and should any of the Castings get broken by accident or otherwise, we have the patterns which can be replaced at all times. R. G. KYLE & CO.

☞Store, Main street, 3d door below Louisville Hotel, and formerly corner of Main and Thirteenth sts. ap6 wly

WM. TINGLEY,
WAGON MAKER,
No. 602 Main street, between Brook and Floyd,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

IS prepared to fill promptly all orders for any description of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER-WHEELS, WAGONS, SPRING-WAGONS, &c., adapted to Western and Southern country. Orders from Farmers, Planters, Merchants, and others solicited, and any information in regard to prices, &c., promptly given on application by letter or otherwise. aug28 d&wly

A FARM OF 160 ACRES
FOR
One Hundred Dollars!

THERE are thousands of acres of good land in the State of Arkansas that can be entered at prices ranging from 12½c to $1 25 per acre, which, in a very few years, will be worth from $10 to $50 per acre. There has recently came into market over a million acres of land, some of which is as fine as is in the United States, and can be had at the price fixed by law for entering vacant lands. The undersigned will give information, enter land, locate land warrants, investigate titles, pay taxes, and give all information settlers and others wishing to emigrate may need.

To men of capital, this is an excellent opportunity for good and safe investments.

Address, with stamp enclosed, for full particulars, &c.,
DYE & PRITCHARD,
General Land Agents,
no2 w6m Jacksonport, Ark.

BAINBRIDGE & MATTHEWS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SIXTH STREETS,
Louisville, Ky.,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and general stock of goods in their line, and request a call from country merchants. no28 w6m

ESTABLISHED 1834.
W. S. CLIREHUGH'S
WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY,
No. 208 Broadway, Southeast corner of Fulton street (up stairs), New York.

CLIREHUGH, ever anxious to improve and advance the style and beauty of his work, has lately introduced the newly invented partings, worked on silk and human hair foundations, through which the skin appears, and each hair issuing from it. Clirehugh challenges detection from the most critical eye. This, together with numerous other improvements, all peculiar to this establishment, render his wigs, for style, fit, material, durability, and lightness, and beauty of workmanship, superior to all others, and a single examination will prove how superior they are to the heavy, clumsy, ill-fitting articles usually made. Non-residents will secure on application a system of measurement which will secure a perfect fit. de28 w6m

1,220 ACRES OF
GREEN RIVER LAND
FOR SALE

IN McLean county, Ky., six miles above Calhoun river, on the Livermore, and four miles by river. The land is in a good state of cultivation; 280 acres deadened, of 80 which is on the river, the balance is finely timbered. The dwelling is good, with an orchard, and all necessary outbuildings for tobacco and grain. The water is abundant for all purposes.

This is a superior stock and tobacco farm. I will sell all or a part. The terms will be made easy. For further information, address me at Livermore, Ky., or call on me on the premises. R. B. WHITAKER.
oct19 w3m

SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE.

NOTICE.—This wonderfully stimulating and appetising Sauce, which is now in such universal demand and has made itself so great a favorite with lovers of good dinners, may now be purchased of all dealers in groceries, &c., throughout the United States.

Also—Soyer's Relish, Soyer's Aromatic Mustard, and Soyer's Sauce Succulente.

Gardner & Wells, wholesale agents, Fulton st., N. Y., and Bray & Hayes, Cornhill, Boston.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
n17 wly London, England.

JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND PECTORAL OF
WILD CHERRY.

THE seal of public approbation has been so unmistakably fixed upon this medicine that the proprietor feels it to be his duty to call the attention of all those persons to it who are suffering from, or threatened with, affections of the lungs or throat. Its basis is the active principle of the Wild Cherry Bark, but it contains other ingredients which render it one of the most efficient pectorals of the materia medica. Its component parts and proportions are well known to physicians everywhere, as the proprietor makes no secret of them, and they have met with the universal approbation of the faculty, who, as a general thing, prefer using it over any other preparation of the kind. It is put up in larger bottles than usual.

It can be procured from druggists and country stores everywhere.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Louisville, Ky.

Cash for Shucks
Unhackled Shucks! Unhackled Shucks

WANTED, AT THE SHUCK HACKLING FACTORY, on the west side of Preston and south of Broadway streets, 100,000 pounds clean, dry, Unhackled Shucks, for which we will pay the highest cash price.
no2 w3m WILSON & BYRNE.